

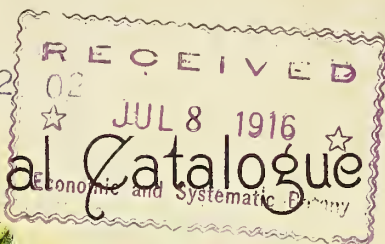
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Annual Catalogue



L.C. Transfer.

STERLING SEEDS

Annual Seed Catalogue For 1916.

It is with pleasure that we present to you this year this handsome catalogue of seeds, etc., in which we have endeavored to offer the very choicest varieties adapted to the hardy, rigorous conditions of our climate.

We are handling Northrup, King & Co.'s Seeds because we believe they are the best for your use and the most reliable. They have behind them the reputation of over thirty years of successful seed selling. We recommend them.

Please remember that it is not always possible to keep a full line of seeds on hand, but we are anxious to fill your seed order complete and will gladly send for anything you want. Samples and prices submitted on request.

Booklets.

For those desiring complete information, we offer valuable booklets on the following subjects:

"Alfalfa." Seeding, harvesting, feeding.

"Cabbage Growing." Very complete.

"Clover."

"Field Corn."

"Hand Book for the Garden." Vegetables and flowers.

"Insects and Diseases." General spraying information.

"Lawns." Building and care.

"More Pork Profits." Care and feeding.

"Onion Culture." Covers whole subject.

"Pastures and Soiling Crops."

"Potato Culture." Valuable to farmers and gardeners.

"Poultry Profits." General care of chicks and hens.

"Quack Grass and Other Weeds."

"Root Crops." Carrots, mangels, etc.

"Silage and Silos." Handling and feeding.

"Vine Crops." Tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.

The regular price of these booklets is ten cents each. We will, however, send, if requested, a booklet free with each of the articles on which the booklets treat. We will send any one booklet, postpaid, for 5 cents; any seven booklets for 25 cents, or the entire set of sixteen will be mailed, postpaid, for only 50c.

Besides the booklets, we offer several leaflets on many subjects, such as Sweet Clover, Poultry Feeds, etc., which will be sent free, upon request.

Please write all inquiries on a separate sheet from your orders.

General Suggestions.

Order Early.

It will be a great convenience both to our customers and to ourselves if orders are placed early. The aim is to fill orders the same day received, but during the rush season this is not always possible—thus the advantage in ordering early.

Seeds by Mail.

Our prices include the prepayment of postage by us on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and lb., except pound lots or more of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn, which are shipped at purchaser's expense for transportation.

Prices.

The prices named herein are those prevailing at the time this catalogue goes to press at Minneapolis and are subject to market fluctuations in value. For prices on Grass and Field Seeds, see the Red Figure Price List enclosed in this Catalogue, or a new one will be sent any time, upon request.

How to Send Money.

Money can be sent safely either by P. O. order, bank draft, express draft, express order or registered letter. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more, it is best to send by one of the above methods. Postage stamps taken in amounts less than one dollar. Never send coin in the mail unless in registered letter.

Errors.

We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, but in the rush of our busy season, errors will sometimes occur, in

which case we shall appreciate being advised of the fact at once and proper correction will be promptly made. Please keep copies of your orders for comparison.

Seeds by Express or Freight.

At prices quoted, we deliver seeds to Express or Railroad Depot in our town. On everything quoted by the $\frac{1}{4}$ bu., bu., or 100 lbs., purchaser in every instance is to pay the transportation charges. This applies also to all tools, fertilizers, poultry supplies, etc., except when postpaid rates are named. Please give full shipping instructions. In the absence of these particulars, we will use our best judgment.

Autumn Catalogue.

Our Autumn Catalogue of Winter and Spring Flowering Bulbs, Hardy Perennials, Winter Wheat and other Seeds for fall sowing, Poultry Supplies, etc., is issued about August 1st of each year. This will be mailed to all those requesting it, free of charge.

Disclaimer.

As seeds, plants and bulbs are subject to climatic and other conditions over which we have no control, after once being placed in the ground, therefore, we, in common with Northrup, King & Co., give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop, and every order for articles named in this catalogue will be executed on these conditions only. If the purchaser does not accept same on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Best Varieties of Vegetable Seeds for Northern Planting.

In the following fourteen pages we have included the varieties of vegetable seeds best adapted for planting in the North and those in most popular favor. Use the order sheet enclosed in this book and order early to avoid disappointment by stock being exhausted. Please remember that, if you wish, you may have Northrup, King & Co.'s complete catalogue, of which this is a part, if you will write and ask for it.

BEANS

At the following prices on beans—packets and quarter pounds are sent prepaid, all larger quantities are shipped at purchaser's expense; if wanted by parcel post, please allow for postage.

Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A very early, beautiful, wax bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, free from rust. Of excellent quality, delicious flavor. Seed kidney-shaped. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Improved German Black Wax. Vines medium sized, very vigorous and hardy. Pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, fleshy and of a clear yellowish white. Seed small and black. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Improved Golden Wax. The plants are hardy and bear an abundance of straight, broad, flat pods. Seed white, with brown or black markings near the eye. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Black Valentine. Pods are long, round and straight, green, very attractive in appearance and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Extra Early Red Valentine. (Round Pod). Vine erect; pods, green, medium length; curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early, productive and of excellent quality; pods, green, often eight inches long. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Refugee. Late or 1000 to 1. Vine large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, very late. The pods are long, cylindrical, green and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Stringless Green Pod. The finest green pod, stringless bean. The earliest and hardest of all green-podded sorts and produces large, handsome pods, some of which measure fully six inches in length. The plants bear profusely the beautiful green pods, which are perfectly round, straight, broad, tender, brittle, finest flavor, very fleshy and entirely stringless. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

Kentucky Wonder Pole.

(Old Homestead.) This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, very crisp, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored. Very early, and the best to use in the green state. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$8.00.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. A pole variety, very similar to the preceding, but pods are broader. They are fleshy and stringless, pods very long. Being early and hardy, it is adapted to the North. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

Scarlet Runner. Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of excellent quality. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The bushes are 18 to 20 inches high, of stout, erect growth, branch freely, forming large circular plants from two to three feet in diameter. Very prolific, bearing large, beautiful pods well filled with large beans of the same size and delicious flavor as the pole variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.85; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$8.00.

California Wonder or Improved Tree. This is without question the heaviest yielding bean known.

It is not a garden variety, but belongs to the class of field beans, the seed of which resembles the well known "Navy" bean. On account of its snowy whiteness and its uniformly small size, the California Wonder commands the highest price in all markets. The plants grow upright and bear the pods well up from the ground, thus keeping them away from the soil and making them more easily gathered. Twelve quarts of California Wonder Beans will plant an acre. Price, pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Choice Navy. Our stock of this well known variety has been carefully selected and cleaned and will be found far superior to beans commonly offered as "Navy Stock." Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.30; 25 lbs., \$2.40; 50 lbs., \$4.65; 100 lbs., \$8.75.

Boston Yellow Eye. Those who know the Boston Yellow Eye prefer them to any other bean for cooking, as they possess a richness and flavor known to no other variety. As a shell bean they have no superior, and for cooking in a dry state, no equal. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c.

Red Kidney. A very fine variety for baking. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c.

Cultivation. Next in importance to pure seed is the selection of the soil in which beans are to grow. It is true that beans thrive on most all soils but greater results are gained by the liberal use of fertilizer or planting in light, rich, well drained loam. Beans are extremely sensitive to frost and moisture. It is useless to plant them before all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Sow the seed in drills two to three feet apart and four to eight inches apart in the row. They should be frequently cultivated up to the time of blossoming, but this should never be done when the ground or plants are wet with rain or dew, as it will be sure to injure them. If disturbed while in bloom, it will prevent their setting well.

Plant bush beans 2 inches deep in drills 24 to 30 inches apart, placing the seed 3 inches apart, or 4 seeds in hills 24 inches apart.



Stringless
Green Pod
Beans



Burpee's
Bush Lima
Beans

BEETS

Sterling. As early as Eclipse, perfectly globe-shaped, with a single tap root, and of the richest color of any of the beets.

It is a splendid keeper, is not excelled in yielding qualities by any other sort, is exceedingly tender, fine and sweet and is unequalled for table use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Market Gardener's. This is the ideal beet for market gardeners and the home garden. It is very symmetrical, with small tap root; color outside is deep blood red; inside, layers of blood red and light red alternately. When cooked they are a beautiful dark red throughout, fine grained and unsurpassed in quality. One sowing only is necessary to produce early beets for market and main crop for winter use.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Detroit Dark Red.

Roots globular; smooth with small tops, skin blood red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade; tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Blood Turnip.

Roots turnip shaped, deep crimson, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Model. A splendid variety for table use. Medium early in maturity. The roots are of nice size and grow uniformly perfect, nearly globe-shaped with a slim, smooth tap-root. The color and quality are excellent, flesh being tender, sweet, rich deep crimson and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Eclipse. Makes rapid growth, top small, quality fine, larger than Egyptian, but not as deep a red in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Edmand's Improved Blood Turnip. A handsome, clean, turnip-shaped blood beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes. Tops are small, allowing them to be grown close together. They mature early and give satisfaction as a bunching sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

Extra Early Egyptian. The earliest, turnip shaped, small, symmetrical, deep blood color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Half Long Blood. This will probably produce more bushels from a given area than any other sort, as it does not occupy so much space in the row as the turnip-shaped varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Long Blood. One of the best and most popular table beets, especially for autumn and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Giant Lucullus Swiss Chard.

Best variety of Swiss Chard. Seed sown early in the Spring will produce plants quickly bearing thick light colored mid-ribs and leaves of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Mammoth
Long Red
Mangel

MANGEL WURZEL

Improved Mammoth Long Red. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Color deep red, roots solid, tops small. Roots attain a large size. Produces an immense bulk and tonnage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c. By express or freight, 10 lbs. @ 30c per lb.

Improved Golden Tankard.

We recommend it as the best Mangel by far for dairy farmers. It combines apparently all the fine points possible to condense into a Mangel. The color is a deep rich yellow. The flesh is firm and solid and a rich golden yellow in color. On account of its shape enormous crops are grown and it is easily lifted from the ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c. By express or freight, 10 lbs. @ 35c per lb.

Mammoth Golden Giant. Very large. Remarkably even in shape, of vigorous growth; has a fine neck and a very smooth skin. Flesh white, firm and sweet, much liked by cattle. Easily lifted from the ground, producing enormous crops. Excellent keeper, yields 40 to 60 tons an acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c. By express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 10 lbs. @ 35c per lb.

Giant Red Eckendorf. Very popular in Europe and America. Roots are smooth, long and cylindrical in shape. Very heavy, weighing up to 15 or 20 lbs. each. Flesh is firm, crisp and solid; white in color and of high feeding value. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

SUGAR BEETS

Giant Feeding Sugar Beet or Half Sugar White

Mangel. This magnificent Sugar Beet while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of Sugar Beets and the yield under equally favorable conditions being more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored at less expense than any other root crop. We are certain that every one who plants this variety and grows it with care will be much pleased with the crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c. By express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 10 lbs. @ 35c per lb.

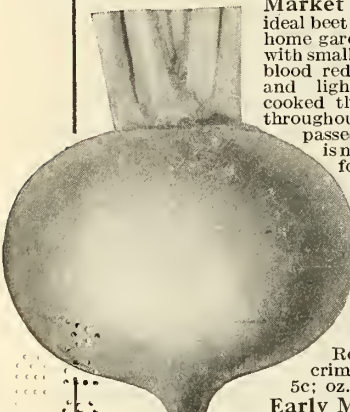
Royal Giant Sugar Beet or Half Sugar Rose

Mangel. Very similar to the above except in color. Skin is bright rose above ground and white below. Flesh white sometimes tinged with rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c. By express or freight, 10 lbs., @ 40c per lb.

Klein Wanzlebener-Elite.

This variety at the present time has probably a wider cultivation than any other Sugar Beet. It may be distinguished by its brighter color and its lighter colored leaves, which are beautifully undulating and scalloped about the edges. While not, as a rule, equal in saccharine richness, it is considerably more productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. By express or freight, at purchaser's expense, 10 lbs. @ 45c per lb.

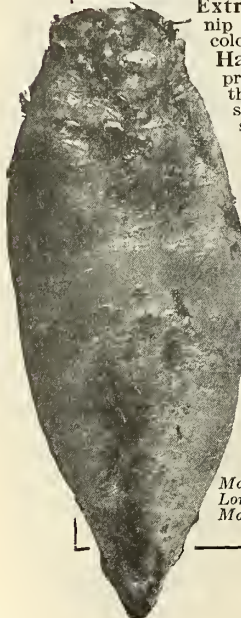
Giant
Red
Eckendorf
Mangel.



Sterling
Beet



Market
Gardener's
Beet



CABBAGE

Washington Wakefield.

No other cabbage of which we have aroused such enthusiasm among cabbage growers as has Washington Wakefield. It has the same general characteristics of other Wakefield cabbages, the heads being conical with a rounded or blunt point.

It is however, far superior to other strains of Wakefield cabbage, being nearly double the size and of better quality, and at the same time is fully as early. It has fewer outer leaves, permitting close planting, so that more heads can be grown to the acre than with other sorts.

*Early Jersey Wakefield
Cabbage*

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Early Winnigstadt. Very early. The leaves are dark green and tightly folded, making it the hardest of early varieties. It seems to suffer less from cabbage worm than most sorts. Heads are regular, conical, and keep well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Copenhagen Market. The finest, large, round-headed, early cabbage. It is desirable because of the uniform maturity, permitting the grower to gather and market the crop at least expense. Heads average about ten pounds each, are hard and solid with small core. The quality is extra fine and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Allhead Early. Earlier than any other large cabbage, larger than any other early cabbage. Heads deep, flat, solid, uniform and very tender. An all-the-year-round cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Early Summer. Forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality, tender and sweet. The heads average eight to ten pounds each. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

All Seasons. A little later than Early Summer, but very much larger, about double the size, one of the most useful and profitable cabbages to grow. It does well at all seasons and is a very sure cropper. Heads are dark blue and being tender and fine keeping, are excellent for fall and winter use as well as during summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Succession. About a week later than Early Summer, but much larger, measuring about twelve inches in diameter and weighing about ten to twelve pounds each. Heads are hard and solid and of fine quality.

Fine for either winter or summer use. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Surehead.

Heads are large, round, flattened, uniform, very hard, firm and sweet, and average from ten to fifteen

pounds each. Certain to head, a good shipper and a fine keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.

A low growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Rock Red.

The best, largest and surest heading red cabbage. Used mostly for pickling. The plant is large, with several spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color averaging from ten to twelve pounds in weight. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

Improved American Drumhead Savoy.

Plant is vigorous with short stem, has densely crumpled leaves and when touched by frost is sweet, delicate and delicious. The head is large and very solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Holland. Most remarkable late cabbage yet produced, heads hard and solid—fine grained and tender. Entirely distinct in color. Very finest short stemmed type. The heads which are very solid and deep are of medium size, averaging about 8 lbs. in weight; in color they are entirely distinct; in point of quality they have no superior and they keep better than any other sort, heads being as solid and perfect when taken up in the spring as when put away in the fall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Danish Ballhead. This winter variety is especially desired on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. The heads are crisp, tender and sweet and unsurpassed for boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc. It grows well on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding hot, dry weather, and does not rot in wet seasons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Danish Roundhead. An earlier, shorter stemmed improved strain of the Danish Ballhead Cabbage. The heads are hard and very solid and mature about two

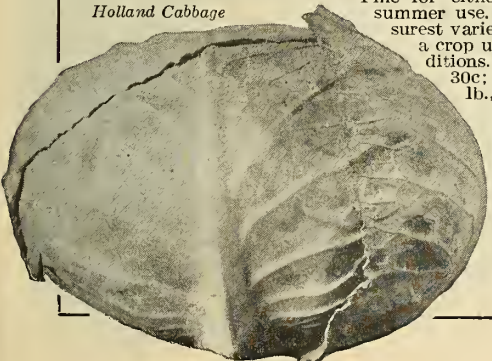
weeks in advance of the Ballhead. They also average a little larger and heavier. The inner leaves are blanched almost pure white, are of sweet flavor, crisp and tender. It is less liable to blight and shows vigorous growth even in the hot summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Long**Keeping.**

Large heads of fine quality. Will often keep until late spring. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c.



Allhead Early Cabbage



Holland Cabbage



*Copenhagen
Market
Cabbage*

CAULIFLOWER



Model Cauliflower

Model. In competition with all other strains the Model Cauliflower has won the approval of critical gardeners, being the earliest and best sort grown. It is suitable not only for early use, but is superior for late planting. The heads are hard and solid and do not spread. No other equals it in purity of color, being clear snow white. The heads are large—from 9 to 12 inches in diameter and weigh from 4 to 8 pounds.

On account of its close growing, compact habit many more plants may be grown on a given area than of the late spreading sorts. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.00.

Snowball. Forms snow white heads six to ten inches in diameter, of good quality. Its close growing habit permits more heads to a given area than the later maturing sorts. Excellent for both early and late planting. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.15; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. The finest strain procurable. Plants dwarf and compact, forming good sized heads, very fine stock. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$4.00; lb., \$15.00.

CARROT

Chantenay. The flesh is of a beautiful, rich orange color and of the finest quality; it is medium early, with small tops. Roots taper slightly, but are uniformly stump rooted. Gives great satisfaction in both the market and private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Scarlet or Short Horn. Color deep orange; flesh fine grained and of agreeable flavor; tops small; has a short stump shaped root. Grows well in shallow soil; one of the best for early out-door planting and for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Danvers Half Long. This popular carrot while, not as "stump rooted" as the Chantenay, has a root which comes to a blunt point, a very beautiful carrot. A first-class carrot for all soils. The root is of a rich, dark orange color and grows very smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Oxheart or Guerande. This carrot is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties (such as Danvers) and the Scarlet Horn Carrots, but is much thicker than the latter, being at the top from four to five inches in diameter. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mastodon Carrot. (For Feeding Stock.) Mastodon Carrot is not a table carrot, although the flesh is remarkably firm and sweet. It is not a carrot for the market gardener, but it is emphatically the carrot for the farmer, and once used, nothing else will take its place.

Mastodon Carrot is the heaviest cropping carrot grown. The flesh is white, crisp and solid and very sweet in flavor. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, render-



Chantenay Carrot

ing them easily harvested. Too much can scarcely be said of their size and great productiveness. The roots

frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and 18 to 40 tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to yield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; *Early Scarlet* lb., \$1.00. By express, or *Short Horn* 5 lbs. or more at 80c per lb. *Carrot*

Half Long Scarlet

Nantes, Stump Rooted.

Tops of Medium size; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved Long Orange.

A well known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange, suitable for the table and main field crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

James Intermediate. A splendid variety, in shape midway between the half long and the long sorts. It is quite broad at the top and tapers to a blunt point. Flesh is rich reddish-orange, tender and sweet. Very desirable as a market variety, on account of the heavy yield, fine shape and appearance and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

CELERY

Golden Self-Blanching. This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular celery grown. It is a self blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being extensively grown, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. It is not quite so early as the White Plume but is of heavier and more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle. The hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful waxen yellow. It is tender and sweet and free from stringiness. Its flavor is rich and delightful. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00.

White Plume. The earliest celery. This is a well known variety. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

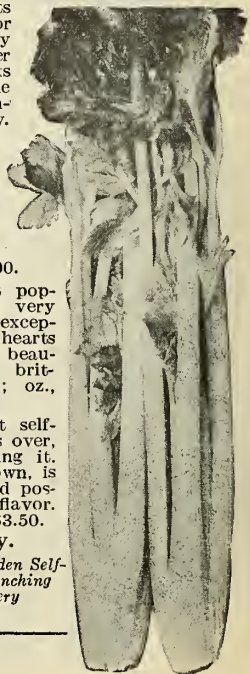
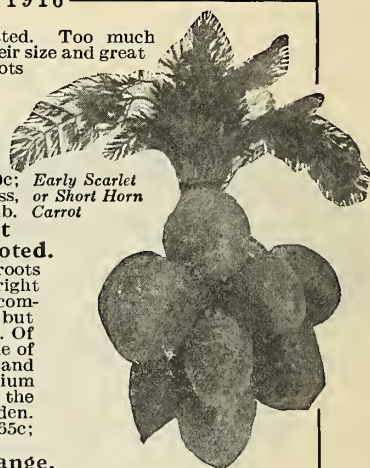
Giant Pascal. One of the most popular sorts for winter use. It is very large in growth; the stalks are exceptionally thick with very heavy hearts which, when blanched, are of a beautiful creamy-yellow color. Very brittle and of superb flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Kalamazoo. This is late, it is not self-blanching, but it is worth many times over, all the extra labor involved in growing it. Kalamazoo Celery, when properly grown, is extremely large, solid and crisp, and possesses a rich, sweet and "nutty" flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Celeriac, Turnip Rooted Celery.

Large Erfurt. Large, smooth, excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Golden Self-Blanching Celery



SWEET CORN

Peep o'Day. Peep o'Day Sweet Corn is one of the best early varieties grown. It is ten days to two weeks earlier than most other varieties and is not only early, but sweet and luscious. It is especially desirable for planting in regions of early frosts and short summers. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Early Minnesota. A standard early sort of excellent quality, especially desirable where seasons are short. The ears bear 8 to 10 rows of large white grains. This variety is popular on account of its great productiveness. Excellent for market, home and canning use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., \$5c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Extra Early White Cory. One of the earliest varieties, well and favorably known in all parts of the country. It succeeds well where the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Ears six inches long with eight rows of broad grains. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., \$5c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Golden Bantam. This variety is nearly as early as Peep o'Day, and is, we consider, the richest in flavor of all varieties. The kernels are large and creamy yellow. Those who try it will always demand "the yellow corn that was so sweet and rich in flavor." It is very hardy and productive. 5 to 10 cents per dozen premium may be obtained over the market price for other sorts. Include Golden Bantam in your order. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Golden
Bantam
Sweet Corn

Portland. This variety is not quite so early as the Cory, but it will pay sweet corn growers to wait a few days for it. Private families pronounce it unsurpassed; market gardeners capture trade with it. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.25; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Early Evergreen. This fine variety is ten to twelve days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen and yields large, handsome, ten or twelve-rowed ears. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Stowell's Evergreen. The best known and most largely planted of all the varieties. We are free to confess that Zig Zag Evergreen possesses all of the good qualities which have made the Stowell's strain so popular. At the same time, the Stowell's Evergreen is hard to beat and for a long time to come many will have it in preference to any other sort. This corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor and its long keeping qualities. Seed has been selected for its sweetness, productiveness, and large size. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Country Gentleman. This variety is often called the "shoe peg" corn, owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels which are long and very sweet. It is far ahead in flavor of any of the late varieties. It remains tender and fit for use longer than most sorts, as the ear is enclosed in a thick husk which keeps it "in the milk." The ears average nine inches in length and are borne from two to five and sometimes six on each stalk. The cob is small and very closely packed from tip to butt with slender, pure white kernels of the finest quality. If you

Stowell's
Evergreen
Sweet Corn

try this variety you will like it. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$8.50.

Improved Black Mexican. This variety has for a number of years had the reputation of being the sweetest of all sweet corn. When cooked, the ear is white with a bluish tinge towards the base of the kernel, but when dried the appearance of the seed is so entirely distinct from any other corn as to be always remembered, the kernels being of a deep bluish black. Every year we have a number of inquiries from those who have known this corn, but who have forgotten its name and remember it only as the "black corn that was so very sweet." The steadfast remembrance and desire for this corn has induced us to offer Improved Black Mexican. It must still rank as a late variety, but as it now matures nicely in Minnesota, it may be safely grown in almost any part of the United States. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.35; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$4.75; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Early Crosby. A standard sort deservedly prized by thousands of planters as one of the sweetest of varieties. The kernels are very closely set. This strain is superior to any variety of Sweet Corn grown for canning purposes in the state of Minnesota. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.10; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$7.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Zig Zag Evergreen. The very best of all late white varieties. Statements from experiment stations and from canning factories, as well as from hundreds of private planters, testify to its superior sweetness and productiveness, incomparable whiteness when cooked and fine appearance on the table. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that it is best of all the late white sorts. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., \$5c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Improved
Black Mexican
Sweet Corn

Late Mammoth. Rather late, producing the largest ears of any variety; often 14 inches in length and filled with large, broad, white kernels which are sweet, tender and delicious. Usually there are 16 to 18 rows to the ear. The stalks are very large. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., \$5c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Mammoth White Cory. Similar to Early Cory, quite as early. The kernels, however, are somewhat broader and the ears average somewhat larger in size. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., \$5c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Howling Mob. Stalks are usually 5 feet in height and produce early in the season two splendid ears to a stalk. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with a heavy husk, affording protection from green worms. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

At the above prices on sweet corn, packets and quarter lb. lots are sent prepaid, all larger quantities are sent at purchaser's expense; if wanted by parcel post please allow post-paid rates.

Country
Gentleman
Sweet Corn

CUCUMBER

Sterling. Will be found to possess the following points of superiority.

First. It is the earliest white spine cucumber, suitable for table, market or shipping purposes, under all conditions of culture, whether under glass or in the open ground.

Second. It is one of the greatest producers of all varieties; and at all stages of growth is the handsomest and most attractive of all American sorts.

Third. It is of a very deep green color, which it retains during a much longer period of growth than any other variety, while in symmetry of form it is so regular, so uniformly one like the other as to create comment wherever it is seen.

Fourth. The quality is superb, being exceedingly brittle and crisp. The flavor is delicate and entirely devoid of the bitter taste so frequently noticed in other varieties.

Fifth. As a shipping cucumber, the "Sterling" cannot be surpassed, as it holds up in color and quality better than any other variety.

Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. Fine for market gardeners. Medium length, pointed at each end; has large spines, deep green, very prolific. Good for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Cool and Crisp. A strain of white spine similar to the Arlington but larger. Fruit long, cylindrical, dark green. Fine for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Davis Perfect. A carefully selected strain of Extra Long White Spine, suitable for both greenhouse and outdoor culture. The fruits are of large size, splendid quality and fine color. The flesh is tender, brittle and of excellent flavor. A favorite for market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Frame or Short Green. Used for table and pickling. Very productive. Fruit straight, bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Long White Spine. An extra fine variety for either greenhouse or open ground. It grows to a large size in a very short time and commands fancy prices on account of its fine form and appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Improved Arlington White Spine. The fruit is uniform in size and shape, averaging 7 to 8 inches long. Color dark green, quality excellent and contains but few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Green. Produces dark-green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

White Spine Evergreen.

A fine strain, bearing blue green fruit, often from 10 to 12 inches in length, smooth, round and of fine quality. Especially recommended for hot-bed culture. The seed offered has been taken from fruit selected for its ideal form, uniformity in size, shape and color and general appearance. A very satisfactory variety in every way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

One oz. sows 60 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

*Sterling
Cucumber*

*Kohl
Rabi*

EGG PLANT

Improved New York

Spineless. The handsomest type and most perfect strain of Egg Plant in existence. The plants are stocky and low branching, stalks entirely free from spines, and produce continually handsome, deep purple fruits of largest size and most perfect symmetry. The plants usually bear eight to ten immense fruits of the finest quality before being killed by frosts. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

*New York
Spineless
Egg Plant*

ENDIVE

Green Curled. Leaves finely cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

White Curled. Very beautiful, leaves need no blanching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Broad Leaved Batavian. Leaves are broad, thick, green, more or less twisted and waved, with white mid-ribs. Crisp, tender and fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Dwarf German. (Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale.) This is more hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. The leaves are curly, bright green, very tender and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Grows up to three feet high, bearing long, light green leaves, finely curled at the edges. Extremely hardy, being improved, rather than injured by a moderately heavy frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KOHL RABI

Early White Vienna. For Forcing. Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for the table. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

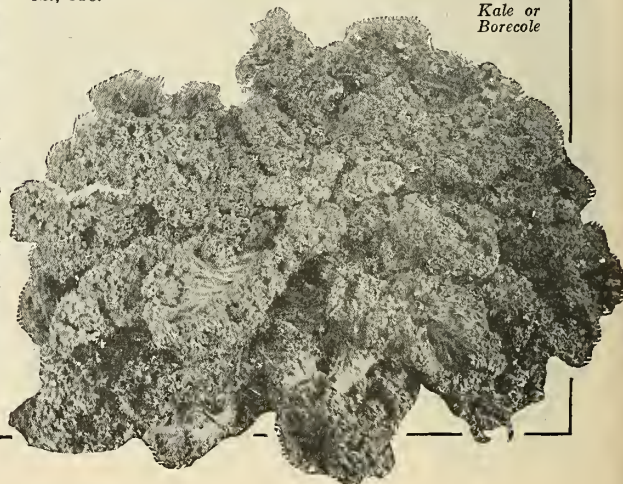
LEEK

Large American Flag. or "Broad London." A large growing variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled. Used largely for salad, especially in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

*Kale or
Borecole*



LETTUCE



May King Lettuce

Sterling. This grand lettuce delights all who grow it.

Sterling Lettuce comes under the "crisp heading" class. The outer leaves are of a beautiful green, changing toward the center of the head to a rich golden yellow. In flavor it is extraordinarily sweet and crisp, and is of such

beautiful appearance and superior quality as to cause universal remark. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Big Boston. A large heading, forcing sort, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard, bright green leaves. Quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while outside it is less distinctively a heading sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open ground culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of light green color, very tender, crisp and of fine quality. A fine sort for summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball. One of the best for forcing or early outdoor planting. Plants medium size, having thick, dark green leaves. When grown, forms solid heads which are crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Crisp as Ice. The heads are large and very solid. When cut open they have a rich creamy heart and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, "Crisp as Ice." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Early Curled Simpson. A popular sort, free from bitterness; forms large, loose heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Grand Rapids. The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It is of handsome appearance, a

strong grower and not subject to rot.



Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Grand Rapids Lettuce

Improved Hanson Head. In all respects one of the very best out-door varieties.

It is very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp heading" sorts. In color it is of an attractive green. The head which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanching appearance in the center.

It is of capital table quality, wholly free from bitterness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

May King. An unequalled variety for early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy and very quick growing. The plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, with the outer leaves folded closely, forming the plant into a solid head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown; the inner leaves are bright yellow and of a fine, rich, buttery flavor. Each head will weigh nearly a pound on the average. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

New York or Wonderful. Produces immense heads, solid as a cabbage. The heart blanches beautifully, being crisp, tender and delicious. Outer color is a distinct apple-green. A desirable standard summer lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

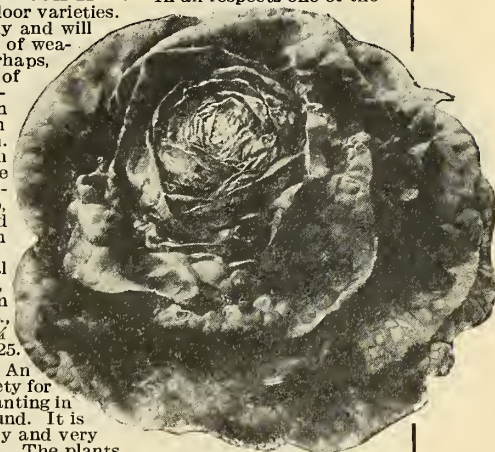
Prizehead. A large loose headed, thin leaved sort, the very large leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged on the edges with reddish brown and are crisp and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Salamander. Forms large, solid heads of thick, smooth, very tender leaves of the finest quality. The leaves are broad, thick, somewhat crumpled and closely overlapping so that the inner ones are very finely blanched. It withstands hot weather remarkably well and can be planted any time during the summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Tenderheart. A large, new early head lettuce. Very attractive and appetizing as well as being very tender, crisp, succulent and sweet. Tenderheart is very hardy and will withstand the early summer heat splendidly. The color of the outside leaves is pale green with a slight reddish brown tinge. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Wayahead. A very early, firm heading sort, of fine appearance and quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

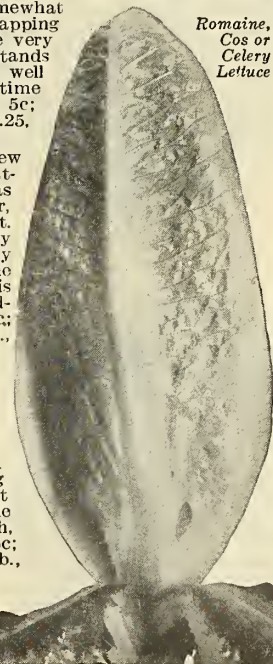
Paris White Cos. A distinct variety, having large, compact heads, that blanch mild and crisp. The plants are of erect growth, as illustrated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Crisp as Ice Lettuce

The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown; the inner leaves are bright yellow and of a fine, rich, buttery flavor. Each head will weigh nearly a pound on the average. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Romaine, Cos or Celery Lettuce



MUSKMELON

Yellow Meated Japan.

This is by far the finest, most luscious and pleasing muskmelon grown.

The vines are hardy, permitting earlier planting, very prolific, and produce very large fruits, nearly as early as the smaller varieties. The melons are nearly round, not deeply ribbed and covered with patches of netting.

The skin is yellowish white when ripe. The crowning feature of this melon is found in the thick, melting and delicious salmon-colored flesh. It is extremely rich, sweet and highly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c;

Rocky Ford Cantaloupe ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Netted Gem. Slightly oval in form; finely netted, being a light golden hue when fully ripened. Flesh light green in color, melting and luscious in flavor, ripens close to the skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Citron or Early Nutmeg. Fruits are round, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, ribbed and netted. Flesh is thick and pale green in color, very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Hackensack. Fruit weighs four to six pounds each. The melons are round, heavily ribbed; skin is green and thickly netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. The earliest of all large netted melons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Emerald Gem. Very early. A richly flavored melon, salmon colored flesh which is almost crystal in appearance, the flavor being rich, very sweet and luscious. The skin is quite smooth, and of a beautiful deep green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Melon Peach. For preserves, pies, pickling, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Osage or Miller's Cream. Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit, and of exceptionally fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Paul Rose or Petoskey. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, shape and general appearance similar to the Netted Gem, of a light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. Firm flesh; a rich orange red like the Osage, but even sweeter and higher flavored; ripens close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. No melon has ever been so popular in the large city markets and has sold so readily at such high prices as the Rocky Ford. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, bearing an abundant supply of fruit during the entire season. The melon when ripe should have a silver colored lace-like veiling, making it very attractive in appearance.

The green flesh is very deep, very solid, yet so sweet and melting as to be eaten close to the rind. The seed cavity is very small. The average weight is about one and a half pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c;

WATERMELON

Klondike. The earliest.

The Klondike is offered with the assurance of being, not only remarkably early, but as sweet, delicate and melting in flavor as any variety grown. The flesh is of a deep scarlet. Rind thin, not a particularly good shipping sort, but is emphatically the variety for home use and sale. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Kentucky Wonder.

In shape it is oblong, attaining a good size; skin dark green and beautifully marked.

Extra Early Hackensack Muskmelon

Flesh a beautiful rich scarlet color, crisp, rich, sugary, always firm and solid, never mealy or tough. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Citron for Preserves. Fruit round and smooth. Is not eaten raw, but is used for making a very clear, transparent preserve of peculiarly fine flavor. Flesh, white and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Fordhook Early. An extra early Watermelon of large size. The rind is tough, making it desirable for shipping purposes. Flesh is bright red and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Harris' Earliest. Sweetest, largest and best shipping early melon. Melon is oval to oblong; beautifully striped with green and gray; bright red flesh, which is sweet, tender and delicious. Melons weigh 20 to 30 pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Ice Cream or Peerless. Rind thin, light mottled green. Flesh bright scarlet. Solid to center. Sweet as honey. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Kleckley's Sweets. The finest of all medium early watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin to stand long distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form, the skin is rich dark green, the flesh bright scarlet, the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Phinney's Early.

Very early, quality good; hardy. Bears abundantly, medium sized, oblong melons with thin, smooth rind; flesh pink and tender. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Sweetheart. Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early, large, oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tom Watson. A large, oblong melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick netting on the entire surface, quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter, red color, crisp, sweet and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Watermelon

ONION

Minnesota Red Globe.

This beautiful strain of Red Globe Onion surpasses all others in earliness, productiveness, perfection of shape, uniformity of size, richness of color, and long keeping qualities.

Careful breeding has resulted in a true globe-shaped onion of great solidity and long keeping qualities; the very small neck not only prevents water-logging, rot and shrinkage, but also insures earlier maturity and perfect ripening down.

The color of the Minnesota Red Globe is a deep blood-red,

extra dark, while the surface is smooth and glossy. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, fine grained and unsurpassed in flavor.

For a long time onions have been the biggest money-making crop for the farmer. It is true that the onion market has its ups and downs, like all produce, but at the average price of about 65c per bushel in the Autumn, and the ordinary yield, onions yield highly satisfactory returns to the grower. One often reads glowing accounts of enormous onion profits, yields of 600 to 1000 bushels are not unknown. With intensive cultivation, experience and skill these yields are within the reach of all in a normal year.

Globe onions bring the best prices everywhere and since Minnesota Red, Yellow and White strains are the best globes, we recommend them to all growers.

A sound, well ripened onion crop can be put away in the Autumn and held for 6 to 8 months under suitable conditions with a shrinkage of not much more than a pound per bushel per month. Experienced growers are careful however to plant a selected strain which has been bred to produce long-keeping, perfectly ripened bulbs. Consequently, the demand for Minnesota strains is continually increasing, many growers now place their orders a year in advance. Pkt., 10c, oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

Large Red Globe. A handsome, dark red, globe-shaped onion. It averages three inches in diameter and nine to ten ounces in weight. The bulbs have

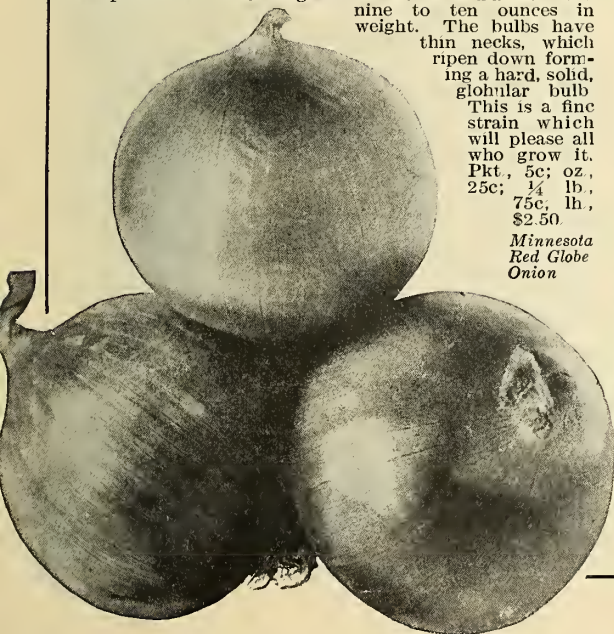
thin necks, which ripen down forming a hard, solid, globular bulb.

This is a fine strain which will please all who grow it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Minnesota
Red Globe
Onion



Large Red Wethersfield Onion



Large Red Wethersfield. Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped, flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Extra Early Red Flat. A medium sized flat variety, good yielder. Ready for use about two weeks earlier than Large Red Wethersfield. Fine grained and mild in flavor. Good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Red Bermuda. Bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grow larger in size, ranging from three to four inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Minnesota Yellow Globe. It is a large globe-shaped onion of the same general characteristics as Minnesota Red Globe and will never prove a disappointment to the grower. If yellow onions are preferred, try this strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers. The bulbs are large and globular, with very thin necks; rich orange yellow color. An enormous yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Yellow Danvers Flat, or Round. Very productive, medium size, round, flat, early. Very reliable, small neck; thin, pale yellow skin. Flesh white, fine grained and mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Southport Yellow

Globe. Very similar to the

Large Red Globe, except that it averages a trifle smaller and matures a little earlier. The skin is a rich brownish yellow; the flesh white, crisp and fine grained. Great care has been given to the selection of seed, so as to give uniformity of size, shape, small necks and heavy yield. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

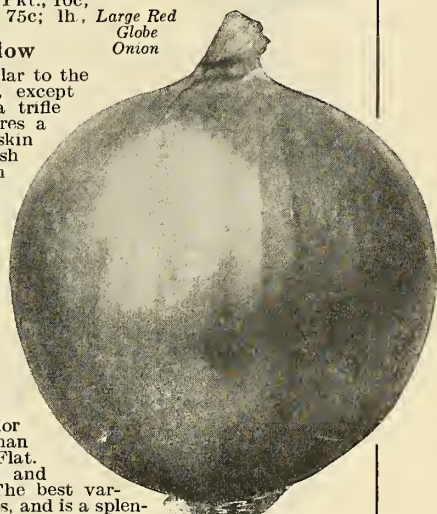
Yellow Strasburg or Dutch.

Later, darker in color and more flat than Yellow Danvers Flat. Flesh pure white and of mild flavor. The best variety to grow for sets, and is a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Prize Taker. This onion has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It is perfectly globe-shaped, with straw colored skin; the necks are very small and the onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grows to an enormous size, onions weighing five pounds having been grown from seed the first year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

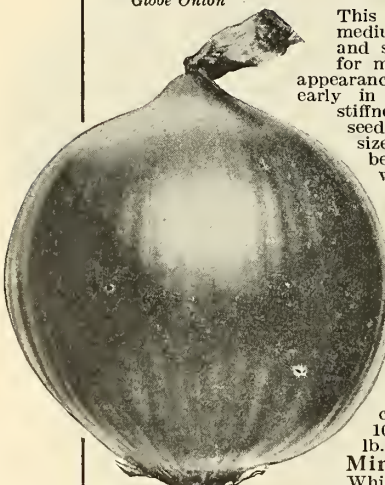
Ohio Yellow Globe. A very desirable strain of yellow globe-shaped Onion. The main features which distinguish this strain from others are its distinct and attractive shape; handsome, bright, even color; ripens early and all at once; necks very small and cure down very close. The bulbs are firm, solid and keep exceptionally well during the Winter. Although this was first introduced in Ohio, this strain is thoroughly acclimated and is suitable for northern conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Sow one oz., of onion seed for 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. seed per acre.



Large Red
Globe
Onion

Southport Yellow
Globe Onion



Long Keeping Australian Brown Onion.

This remarkable onion is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. They are extremely early in ripening and make no stiffnecks or scallions. Every seed seems to produce a good-sized onion, and the bulb begins to form very quickly when the plant is not over 3 inches high.

Planted with the Red Wethersfield it will average nearly four weeks earlier, and ripen off more uniformly. It has the reputation of keeping indefinitely, and we think from its firmness and hardness that it will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. The color of the skin is a clear amber-brown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Minnesota White Globe

White varieties are the mildest in flavor of any of the onions and are, on this account, often preferred for family use. Minnesota White Globe is the most perfect in shape of any of the White Globe strains. Most of the White Globe stocks are marred by dark rusty streaks. Minnesota White Globe is almost entirely free from this blemish and is the purest in color of any of the White Globe types. This is in every way the finest White Globe onion in existence. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

White Lisbon. A large, round, fine white onion of excellent quality. An exceptionally early variety, splendid for using green or early bunching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

White Pickling. For early bunching, pickling and sets. Small, hard, round; keeps well; pure white; does not turn green when exposed to the sun. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

White Portugal or American Silver Skin. Bulbs medium size, ripening early and uniformly, with beautiful, clear, white skin; flat, good keeper, delicate and mild flavor. Used largely for pickles, also as a bunching onion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

White Welsh. A very hardy, perennial variety of onion used only for bunching or early green onions. Much superior to the Egyptian onion, which grows a tough woody stem. This onion is entirely free from this objection. Sow seed thinly in rows 12 to 16 inches apart. Perfectly hardy and require no mulching. Seed may be sown in late summer or early fall months for early spring onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Globe
Danvers Onion

Southport White Globe.

White Globe Onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain.

Our Southport White Globe Onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda. This

new variety is a large, pure-white, flat Onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of Onions in the South, especially in south-west Texas. It does very well under northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

White Bunching.

An extra early, round, white variety maturing, large, snowy-white onions of very fine quality, long before the other sorts are ready. For early bunching or using green, it is unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

White Barletta. This variety is more distinct on account of its earliness. It is earlier than the White Queen. It is of a beautiful waxy white color and grows $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, with finely formed bulbs, slightly flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for onion sets. An excellent bunching and pickling sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Silver King. In appearance, the most striking Onion grown. We hardly know which to commend the most, its large size, symmetrical appearance and beautiful, silvery flesh or its sweetness, tenderness and mild flavor. These qualities make it the best for exhibition and fancy high-priced trade. Not recommended for the extreme North except for bunching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

ONION SETS

The Importance of Using Those Which are Northern Grown.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

The planting of Onion Sets is increasing rapidly year after year. They are used in order to obtain onions earlier than they can be had from seed. It follows therefore, that Northern Grown Onion Sets will produce onions earlier than Southern Grown Sets. In addition to this, Northern Grown Onion Sets are incomparably superior to ordinary stock being of small size, very hard and sound, and are cleaned so thoroughly as to be free from trash and rubbish.

White Bottom. Small, solid and a Beautiful silvery white; favorite sort in all gardens. Lb., 25c; (postpaid, 35c); 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

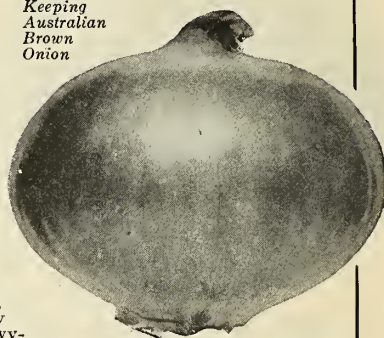
Red Bottom. Bright, dark red in color, even and dry. Lb., 25c; (postpaid, 35c); 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

Yellow Bottom. Produced from seed which makes the finest yellow sets. Fine, dry, medium in size and unsprouted. Lb., 20c; (postpaid 30c); 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.45.

Yellow Multiplier. Preferred on account of their earliness. Late in June they are fully ripe. Lb., 20c; (postpaid, 30c); 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.65.

Egyptian Winter or Red Perennial. Hardy, for Sept. and Oct. planting. Orders filled in Sept. Ask for prices.

Long
Keeping
Australian
Brown
Onion



Red Bottom
Onion Sets



PARSNIP

Sweet Marrow Parsnip. This fine parsnip is offered with full confidence that it will be a prime favorite with all who use it. It is very fine grained and exceedingly sweet, while the peculiar "parsnip" flavor is fully preserved. The roots are unusually smooth and attractive in appearance. The best of all parsnips for the private or market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Guernsey. (Improved Half Long.) The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Hollow Crown Parsnip. Our stock of this old time favorite is very smooth and fine. None better anywhere at any price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PARSLEY

Dark Moss Curled. The leaves are of an extra dark green color. It is very productive, and on account of the densely curled character of its leaves a quantity can be gathered in a short time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Turnip Rooted, or Hamburg Parsley. The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The flesh is white, a little dry with the flavor of Celery. The foliage is the same as the plain parsley. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PEPPER

Large Bell or Bull Nose. A large, early, bright red variety, mild in flavor. Desirable for pickling and mangoes when green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Long Red Cayenne. A late variety. Pods are small, bright scarlet, cone shaped and pungent. Are as much used for pickling when green as when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Ruby King. The most popular large fruited pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Sweet Mountain. Similar to Bull Nose, though usually larger in size and longer, of very mild flavor. Much used for mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$2.75.

Sweet Upright. Fruits are borne stiffly erect. The color when ripe is glowing scarlet, both in tender skin and thick, sweet flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Chinese Giant. An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about two feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the Peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Golden Dawn. Similar to the Large Bell or Bull Nose, excepting that it is of golden yellow color, and of very sweet and delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Hamburg Parsley **Neapolitan.** A standard market sort on account of its earliness and productive-

ness. It is 2 weeks ahead of Bull Nose. The large fruits are light green with thick, mild flesh. As they ripen they turn red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Red Cherry. Fruit cherry shaped, small, round, bright red. Largely used for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Red Chili. Fruit is small, bright red, very hot and pungent. Plants are very productive. Generally used for making Pepper sauce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

PUMPKIN

Early Sugar or Pie. Small, round, flattened, prolific, deep orange yellow. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of finest quality. A good keeper. One of the best for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Connecticut Field. An immensely productive large, orange-colored, field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 50c.

Large Cheese or Kentucky Field. Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About two feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. Fine for family and market use. Grown quite extensively for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Mammoth Prize. The largest pumpkin grown. Has weighed as high as 225 pounds. A prize winner. The flesh is fine grained and the quality is excellent. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow color. Notwithstanding its large size it is a fine variety for pies and is a splendid keeper. If you wish to see just how large a pumpkin you can grow, try this variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Winter Luxury. A splendid pie pumpkin, small, round, about ten inches in diameter; skin finely netted and beautiful golden-russet. The flesh is thick, sweet, tender, of fine flavor, and deep golden in color. The vines are healthy and productive and the pumpkins keep well during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

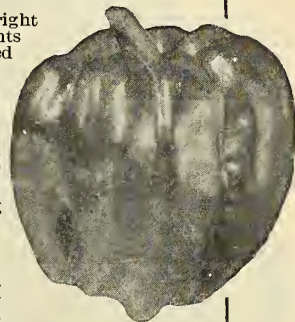
POTATO EYES

The importance of securing Northern Grown Potatoes should be taken into careful consideration. Our stocks were all grown for seed purposes largely in the Red River Valley, conceded by every one to be the ideal location for the propagation of this tuber. By careful selection we take the very best Potatoes, from which the eyes are cut. These are prepared in such a way that they will keep in good condition for a considerable length of time.

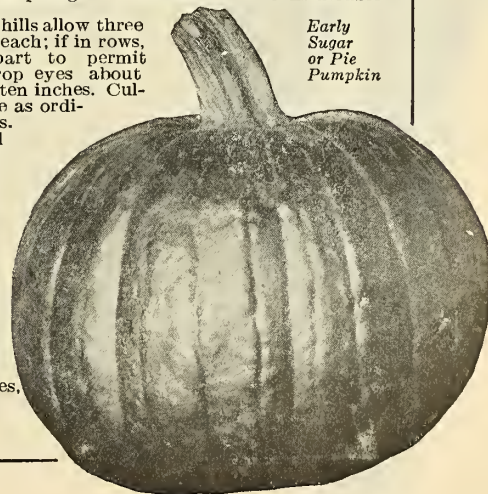
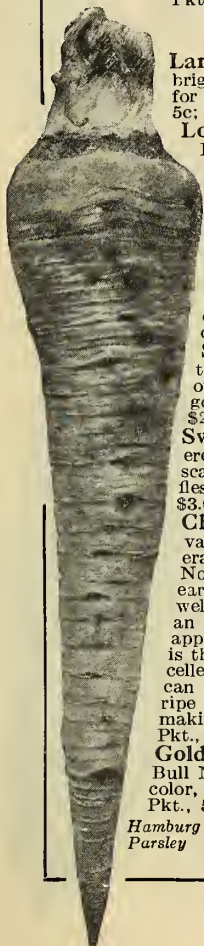
If planted in hills allow three or four eyes to each; if in rows, far enough apart to permit cultivation, drop eyes about every eight or ten inches. Cultivate the same as ordinary cut tubers.

We will send to any address, post-paid 100 Eyes, (25 each) of the following splendid sorts: Extra Early Ohio, Burbank, Early White Albino, Carman, for \$1.00.

If interested in Seed Potatoes, ask for prices.



Ruby King Pepper



Early Sugar or Pie Pumpkin

PEAS

Summit Extra Early. Height 2½ to 3 feet. Seeds white. The "Summit" holds the record as the earliest and most even in maturity of the white seeded varieties. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Alaska. Height 2½ feet. Very early and exceedingly uniform in maturing its crop. The vines are very productive, bearing four to seven pods which are filled with medium sized, bright bluish-green peas of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

American Wonder. Height 10 inches. The vines bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green. Especially adapted for family use as they require no brush. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$6.75; 100 lbs., \$13.00.

Little Gem. Height 16 to 18 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well filled pods 2½ to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Nott's Excelsior. Height 14 inches. It is of compact, dwarf growth and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. The pods average three inches in length and are well filled to the square ends with green, wrinkled peas of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Advancer. Height 2 to 2½ feet. Seeds green, wrinkled. The pods are broad and long and well filled to the ends. It is a very productive and satisfactory variety. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Carter's Daisy Peas. Dwarf, large podded pea, needs no brush. The pods are nearly double the size of American Wonder, and are always well filled with large peas of most excellent quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high, and require no support. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.25; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Gradus. (Prosperity.) The earliest wrinkled variety. This grand, large podded, early, prolific variety has won the hearts of market gardeners in every market. The vines are very vigorous and robust, growing to a height of about 3 feet. The pods are very large and are invariably well filled with from six to nine sweet, luscious, tender, wrinkled peas of large size and delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.25; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Thomas Laxton. Large podded, extra early pea. In earliness the Thomas Laxton is only two or three days behind the Alaska, but the pods are very much larger, containing on the average seven or eight large, sweet, wrinkled peas of the very richest flavor. The vines attain a height of from three to three and one-half feet. In flavor this pea is unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.15; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$3.75; 50 lbs., \$7.25; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Alderman. This is a very large podded pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are larger and longer than the average large podded sorts, and are well filled with large peas of most excellent flavor. The vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep-green, straight, handsome pods averaging 4½ to 5 inches in length, pointed at the end. The vines are from 3½ to 4 feet in height. As is true of most wrinkled varieties they are delicious, but the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Champion of England. 4 to 5 feet in height. The standard main crop or late pea for summer use. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well-filled pods. The peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

Potlatch. A fine variety of great merit. The vines are vigorous, growing 15 to 18 inches high. The long pods are a rich, dark green in color, often measuring six inches in length, with 8 to 9 enormous peas in a pod. The vines are sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. It is wonderfully productive and the way the peas shell out is astonishing. Potlatch matures early and is unusually satisfactory. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

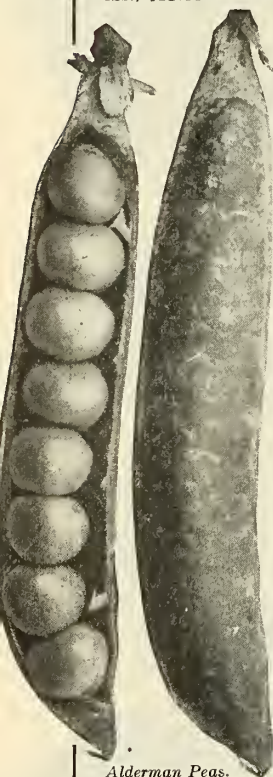
Stratagem. Height 20 inches. The foliage is large and the vines strong and robust, requiring no support. It is very prolific and bears many very large, well filled pods containing large, dark green, wrinkled peas of rich, sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.75; 100 lbs., \$11.00.

Telephone. This is in all particulars a market garden variety. It comes into bearing fairly early, yields abundant crops of large, fine appearing pods and peas are sweet and luscious. It is a great cropper, continues long in bearing, and fills the basket quickly. The vines grow about 3½ feet in height, are very vigorous and strong. Each vine bears on an average seven to ten pods, which are ready for picking in about 65 days. The immense pods are straight, and of fine appearance, and contain eight to nine large wrinkled peas, closely packed, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavor. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$3.25; 50 lbs., \$6.25; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

White Marrowfat. Height 3½ feet. Grown on account of the great quantities of pods which it bears and for canning purposes. The vines are of strong, sturdy growth but mature the pods quite late. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$5.25; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Please note that at these prices on peas, pkt. and quarter lbs. are prepaid but all larger quantities are sent at purchaser's expense. If wanted by parcel post, please allow postpaid rates.

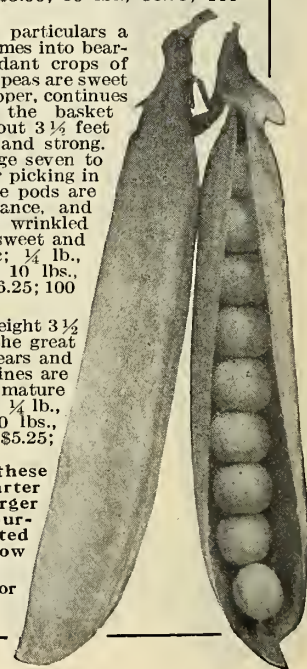
See inside back cover for Sweet Peas.



Alderman Peas.



American Wonder Peas



RADISH

Sterling White Tip.

This sort was given the name "Sterling" because of its fine shape, its uniformity, its handsome appearance, its solidity, its regular and fine markings, its crisp, mild flavor and its superiority in every respect to all other strains of this type of Radish. It is very early and equally desirable for outdoor culture and forcing under glass. In flavor, no other Radish excels it, being crisp, sweet, mild and delicate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; ½ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Deep Scarlet or Non Plus Ultra, Forcing.

This variety has as small a top and is as early as any in cultivation,

making it one of the best for forcing under glass. Roots ready to pull may be had in three weeks and they remain long fit for use. They are small, globular, smooth, very deep red in color; flesh is white, crisp, tender and mild in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Globe. The shape is a little longer than round and the color, which it holds long after pulling, is very brilliant and attractive. Has a small top and is very early, being fit to pull as soon as Non Plus Ultra, but is much larger when matured. The flesh is white and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Sparkler. This quite distinct variety is exceedingly attractive, the color being rich carmine scarlet with a very pronounced tip of the purest white. The roots even when fully developed are solid, crisp and sweet, and remain fit for use as long as the coarser kinds. It is equally well adapted for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

French Breakfast. Beautiful, bright scarlet, with pure white tip. Oblong in shape, medium size, makes rapid growth. It is a fine table variety on account of its excellent quality and attractive appearance. Fine for open ground or forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

French Breakfast Radish

Long Scarlet Short

Top. Grows to six inches in length, matures in 25 days and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Icicle. The finest of the early, pure white varieties. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear pure white, making them very attractive. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

White Strasburg.

A large medium long sort, with heavy shoulders tapering gradually to base. Flesh and skin pure white. Solid, fine quality. Resists drought. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

China Rose Winter.

Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant, cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Long Black Spanish

Winter. One of the largest, latest, as well as the hardest of radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Deep Scarlet Radish

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster.

Sandwich Island. Grows uniformly extra large, averaging fully double the size and weight of the roots of the old variety. Of very superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

SPINACH

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved. This is the earliest variety. Plant is of upright growth with narrow pointed crinkled leaves. It is very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c. By express or freight, lb., 40c.

Long Standing. This excellent variety comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than other sorts. The leaves are smooth and very dark rich green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c. By express or freight, lb., 40c.

Round Thick Leaved. A rapid growing variety forming clusters of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c. By express or freight at purchaser's expense, lb., 35c.

Munsterland Frost Resisting. A hardy winter Spinach, standing considerable frost. The hardest of all varieties. Especially adapted for planting in August and very early September. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c. By express or freight, lb., 40c.

Prickly Winter. A very hardy variety and will withstand severe weather especially well. It is a sort used largely for fall sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 45c. By express or freight at purchaser's expense, lb., 40c.

Sow 1 oz. of Radish Seed for 100 ft. of row, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Salsify

SQUASH

Mammoth Chili. Attains an enormous size, often reaching a weight of 75 pounds, and not infrequently weighs 100 pounds. Despite its size, its flesh is rich and fine flavored. It is especially desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes.



Ponderosa Tomato

As the yield an acre will run from 8 to 15 tons, it will produce a very cheap and nutritious feed.

Mammoth Chili
Squashes carry off the prize at nearly every show.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Hubbard

The vines are of strong, running growth and bear a good number of large, pear-shaped fruit. The shell is hard, strong

and dark green in color, thickly covered with a rough, warty growth. The flesh is a

bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Golden Summer Crook Neck. Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color; about one foot long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Gregory's Delicious. In dryness, sweetness and richness of flavor, surpasses all other squashes. The shell is green in color, the flesh a rich orange. An excellent winter keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

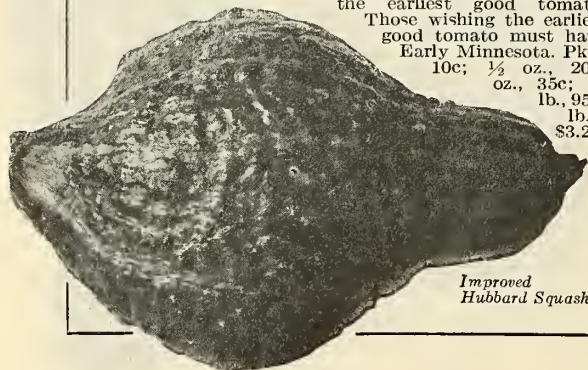
TOMATO

Sterling. This is an early, large and perfectly smooth tomato of perfect flavor, very solid, and strikingly attractive in general appearance. In color it is a glossy crimson, tinged with pinkish purple. It is enormously productive. In addition to its earliness it continues to produce ripe fruit until frost. Price, pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Dwarf Champion. Dwarf and compact in habit; stands up well even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid, but has no hard core and is of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Early Minnesota. This splendid tomato remains today, as it was when first offered, the earliest of all the good varieties, very hardy and succeeding everywhere. Early Minnesota is superior to other varieties in shapeliness, color, size, smoothness, solidity and flavor, as well as being earlier. When we say the earliest tomato, we of course mean the earliest good tomato.

Those wishing the earliest good tomato must have Early Minnesota. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c; lb., \$3.25.



Improved Hubbard Squash

Ponderosa. This is the largest fruited tomato and is of a fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed cells; of fine flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more. Pkt., 10c; oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$1.00.

Spark's Earliana.

A perfect early tomato, large in size and beautiful in color, nearly seedless and very solid, a vigorous grower and prodigious bearer, yielding its splendid fruit until frost. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Husk To-

mato. Makes fine preserves.

This useful fruit, which is also called Strawberry and Ground Cherry Tomato, is greatly valued for use as a Purple Top preserve, it also makes Strap-Leaved delicious pies either when Turnip ripe or dried with sugar.

When ripe the fruits are half an inch in diameter and of very sweet and agreeable flavor. The vines cover the ground and yield enormously of the fruit which is enclosed in a husk or fruit calyx. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

TURNIP

Purple Top Strap-Leaved. A general favorite with all, and more largely grown than any other turnip; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Rather flat and of medium size. Color purple above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Purple Top White Globe. Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

RUTA BAGA

Prize Winner. Short neck, small top, firm flesh, symmetrical shape, united with high feeding value, great productiveness, hardiness and long keeping qualities, describes the perfect Ruta Baga. Every root of Prize Winner more nearly approaches this ideal than any other strain of Ruta Baga. Prize Winner Ruta Baga is a purple top, yellow flesh variety. The roots reach a good size and are exceedingly uniform in appearance. The Prize Winner is an all around Ruta Baga, suited to every purpose and every soil. The Prize Winner is the handsomest and most productive stock of purple top Ruta Baga. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; Baga lb., 75c; By freight or express, 5 lbs., \$3.15; 10 lbs., \$6.00.



Prize Winner Ruta Baga

FLOWER SEEDS

Alyssum, Sweet. A very neat and pretty plant for edging, rock work, beds or vases. Sweet scented and blooms profusely all summer. Pkt., 5c.

Aster, Many Sorts Mixed. This very fine mixture embraces all varieties and all colors. The Aster is one of the most charming of all flowers, sure to give pleasure and satisfaction under generous treatment. Pkt., 5c.

Aster, Ostrich Plume. Flowers large with very long loosely curved petals. Very fine as cut flowers; height, 15 inches. The colors are exquisite. Asters are especially popular for their beauty and lasting qualities. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Bachelor's Button. Also known as Centaurea. Cornflower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam or Lady Slipper. Double Camelia Flowered. An old and favorite garden flower.

Aster producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful, brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil. Unrivalled for great variety and size of flowers. 2 feet. Many colors and combinations. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft. Universally known and cultivated. When sown in April, flowers from July until frost. Very hardy and easy to cultivate. Height, 1 foot. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Carnations, Marguerite. This new class of Carnations blooms in about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc., exquisitely sweet and fully eighty per cent perfectly double. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. Seeds sown early in the year will give an abundance of flowers in July. Sown in May and kept pinched back, plants will bloom late in the fall until checked by hard frosts. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Cosmos, Extra Early. Cosmos is the showiest of our late summer and autumn blooming annuals. Its graceful flowers borne on long stems, rising above the feathery foliage are very desirable for home or church decoration, lasting a week or more in water. It is a very prolific bloomer and if the plants are given enough space to develop well, will branch freely, every shoot being covered with a mass of lovely flowers. Crimson, white and rose. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Cypress Vine. One of the most popular vines with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful, small star-shaped flowers. Suitable for porches, window boxes and baskets. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia or California Poppy. A very attractive annual for massing, beds or edgings, profuse flowering, with fine-cut foliage. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Four O'clocks, or Marvel of Peru. A handsome, free-flowering garden favorite, which succeeds everywhere. Give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room. Fine mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Kochia. Summer Cypress or Mexican Fire Bush. An easily grown annual, which sown thinly in spring soon forms a cypress-like hedge of lively green and of perfect symmetry; it attains a height of about 3 feet, and on the approach of autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red. Pkt., 10c.

Larkspurs. This is one of the best known garden flowers. A vast improvement has been effected, by careful selection and attentive cultivation, in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Hardy annuals. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold, African. Plants grow 2½ feet high, producing large, double flowers, about 3 inches in diameter, orange and lemon shades predominating. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold, French. Very free flowering annual of easiest culture. Dwarf in growth and very effective for bedding purposes. Covered with hundreds of small, bright flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Mignonette, Sweet Scented. A well known fragrant garden favorite. Sowings made from May to July will give a succession of blooms from early summer until frost. Pkt., 5c.

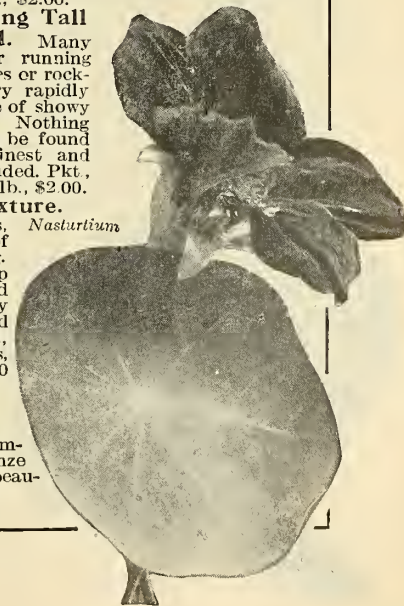
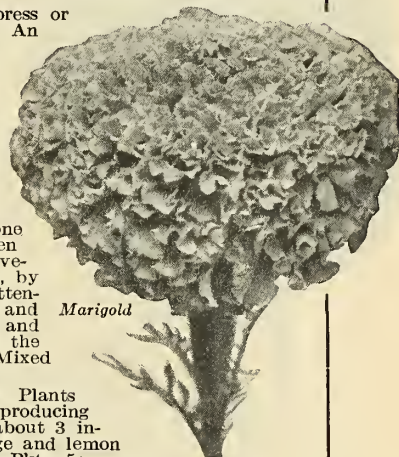
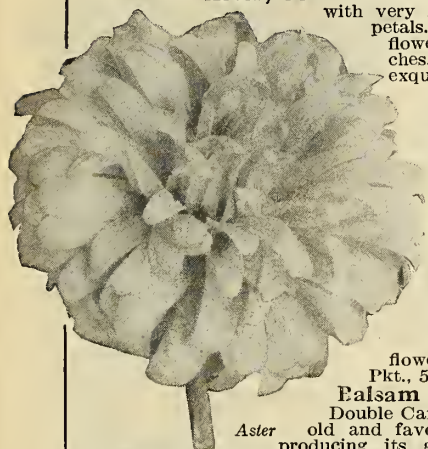
Morning Glory. One of the most free flowering and rapid growing climbers in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. Pkt., 5c.

Nasturtium, Sterling Dwarf Mixed. This popular flower is so well known as to require no comment. In this mixture are included the finest colors and combinations obtainable in the dwarf varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Nasturtium, Sterling Tall or Climbing Mixed. Many prefer the climbing or running type for porches, trellises or rock-work. They grow very rapidly and give an abundance of showy blooms and foliage. Nothing finer in a mixture can be found than this. All the finest and rarest varieties are included. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Pansy, Sterling Mixture. A mixture of Pansies, unrivalled for diversity of coloring and marking. This mixture is made up from the finest named varieties grown by Pansy specialists of the Old and New World. Pkt., 15c; 600 seeds, 40c; 1,000 seeds, 60c.

Pansy, Bugnot's Superb Blotched. Extra large flowers, charming brown-red and bronze shades. An exceedingly beautiful strain. Pkt., 15c.



Pansy Giant Fancy Mixed. Great improvement has taken place within the last two or three years, in the character of the largest Pansies. Giant Fancy is the finest mixture of the large varieties. For this is used only the seed from the very choicest blossoms. It includes many of the newest productions of famous growers. Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 15c; 600 seeds, 35c.

Pansy Bedding Mixed. Composed of many standard sorts; admirably suited for beds or borders, strong growing plants, very free blooming. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Petunia. The Petunia is peerless among annuals for effective summer bedding or window boxes. It is of easy culture, early to blossom and continues all the summer until frost. No other flower produces a greater diversity of color, or retains its freshness for so long a period. The doubles may be perpetuated, by cuttings in late summer, for winter house plants. Provide good soil and a sunny location. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox Drummondii. Of all summer-flowering annuals the varieties of Phlox Drummondii are unquestionably some of the most brilliant and satisfactory. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks the beds or borders are aglow with their brilliant coloring and remain so until cut down by frost. For early flowering they should be started indoors or in a hot-bed. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Pinks or Dianthus. One of the most popular and magnificent flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The annual varieties may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past and in a few weeks time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until frost. 1 foot. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Poppies, Sterling Single Mixture. Embraces all the leading best single varieties. As is always the case with Sterling Mixture, it has been the aim to include in this mixture every good variety. Oz., 50c; ¼ oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

Poppies, Sterling Double Mixture. Includes all of the best double varieties of large-flowering Poppies of all colors; also many varied tints and combinations of color. Many of the blossoms are 6 to 7 inches in diameter and as double as Paeonies, 30 to 36 inches high. They are fine for cut-flowers or garden display. Oz., 50c; ¼ oz., 15c; pkt., 10c.

Poppy. The most popular of all annuals, producing a gorgeous display of bloom, unequalled by any other annual. Single and double in choicest mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Portulaca or Moss Rose. One of the finest hardy annuals, of easy culture, but thrives best in exposed sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest colors and are produced freely throughout summer. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Ricinus. Castor Oil Bean. Ornamental plants of stately growth and picturesque foliage, with brilliant colored fruit, producing a sub-tropical effect; fine for lawns, massing or center plants for beds. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Salpiglossis. Painted Tongue. Very beautiful hardy annual plants, flowering freely from July to early autumn. Rich soil should be provided, with plenty of space for plants to develop. Large flowering, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Scabiosa, Mourning Bride.

One of our handsome summer flowers. The beautiful, double flowers are produced in a great variety of colors. Excellent as cut flowers, lasting nearly a week after being cut. Pkt., 5c.

Snapdragon. Readily grown from seed and is a constant source of pleasure, being in bloom all the time, excellent as cut flowers, lasting many days. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS

Sterling Mixture. The finest and most desirable mixture possible to put together. The acme of richness and beauty, matchless in combinations of colors and giant sweet scented flowers. Every color of the rainbow and an almost unlimited variety of shades, tones and combinations of colors, striped, splashed, mottled and margined. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Eckford's Large Flowering Mixed. This elegant mixture embraces the introductions, including the recent novelties of Mr. Eckford, the celebrated Sweet Pea specialist. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Choice Mixed. This is a most excellent mixture, embracing all the standard varieties and many colors. Oz., 8c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

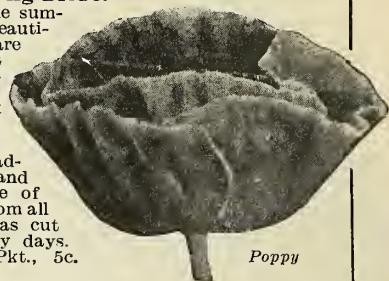
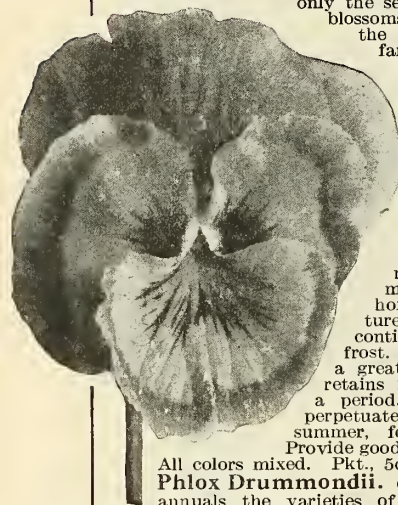
Giant Orchid Flowering or Spencer Mixture.

The Spencers are the latest development in Sweet Peas, with large blossoms and frilled petals. The vines are strong, healthy and vigorous in growth and produce in wonderful profusion, long and strong stemmed flowers of great beauty, perfect form and coloring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Verbena, Mammoth Flowering. The largest Verberna known, a single flower often being as large as a twenty-five cent piece. The beauty of this plant is well known and scarcely needs comment. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Zinnia. One of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. They come in flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

See inside back cover for other Sweet Peas.



Poppy



Zinnia



Sweet Peas

SELECT FIELD SEEDS

On account of the great variation in prices during the season, or grass seeds, Ask for prices when you are ready to purchase to interest to

Oats

Lincoln Oats. Reg. U. S. Pat. Office. We believe the "Lincoln" to be as fine an oat as is grown.

The claims made for earliness, enormous yielding qualities and freedom from rust when first sending it out, have been fully sustained on every point and from all sections. Hundreds have written that, on account of its stiff straw, it stood up perfectly under weather that caused other varieties to lodge. It is the best and most economical oat for feeding on account of its thin hull, heavy meat and soft nib. The Lincoln Oat has a sprangle top head.

Sixty Day Oats. The original seed of this valuable oat was secured in Russia by the United States Department of Agriculture. Some was sent to the South Dakota Experiment Station, and that institution makes the following report: "With only two exceptions, every farmer to whom we have sold this oat is still growing it and is much pleased with it. It is similar to the Kherson Oat, but it is adapted to a section somewhat farther north than that variety. It is a small yellowish oat that weighs about 34 pounds a bushel. The hull is very thin, being easily shelled off in threshing if the concaves are set too closely."

The Sixty Day Oat has made a fair crop when other varieties failed entirely. It is so early that it may be harvested with barley. It has averaged 40 to 60 bushels to the acre on the same ground on which other varieties gave a poor yield. The average yield of Sixty Day Oats at the Minnesota Experiment Station has been 64 bushels per acre. This is not a side oat.

Improved White Russian Oats. The original stock of White Russian Oats was a capital oat, and sprang immediately into great favor. It is quite distinct from most other varieties, being a side or horse mane oat. It is a well established fact that the true White Russian is as nearly rust proof as any oat can well be. It is a good yielder and quite hardy. It is not quite so early as some other varieties, but on account of its ability to withstand unfavorable weather will be found very satisfactory.

Silver Mine Oats. This oat has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder. It is very hardy and prolific and yields beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats.

The heads are very large in proportion to its stiff, bright, clean straw. The sprangle top heads, although long, are borne low down on the stalk, which seems to prevent lodging.

Flax

Big Four Oats. These are very handsome and heavy white oats of great productiveness, and have become very popular. They do very well on ordinary soil. On rich, heavy land they grow so rank, the straw not being large in proportion to their weight, that they are much inclined to lodge. Large yields have been reported from this oat.

Kherson Oats. These oats originally came from Russia, where they were known as the best extra early, hardy, good yielding oats. Kherson Oats, when ripe are a beautiful yellow in color. They have fine large sprangles or full heads. The straw is stiff and is not subject to rust nor does it readily lodge. They are a good yielder under favorable conditions. They do much better than many other varieties in dry seasons.

Scottish Chief Oats. An oat of fine appearance and very popular in many localities. It commands a good price on the market, being full and plump, pure white and very heavy. The straw is strong and stiff, holding up well and withstanding quite heavy winds.

It readily adapts itself to change of soil and climate and is a good drought resister. The yield is much above the average.

Montana Wonder Oats. Every report is highly commendatory. The yield is very large, exceeding many of the well-known varieties when grown side by side. The straw grows tall but is stiff and strong and does not readily lodge. The oats are borne in long, loose heads and are white and clean. They mature medium early, about a week or ten days after the extra early sorts.

Japanese Buckwheat. Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre have been harvested of this variety.

Silver Hull Buckwheat. This valuable variety originated abroad and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste and it makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Silver Hull is more productive and the grain meets with a more ready sale, bringing higher prices than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 40 to 50 bushels an acre.

Northland Brand Seed Flax. Prof. Bolley of the N. D. Experiment Station especially recommends "plump, bright colored seeds—because they probably grew upon strong or vigorous mother plants and are thus not likely to be internally diseased." Northland Brand Flax is meeting with approval throughout the Northwest. It ripens in mid-season and under favorable conditions, yields splendidly.

Cleaning Flax so as to make it suitable for seed is an expensive operation, requiring special machinery and often involves considerable waste, but we take great care to do this thoroughly. Send for sample and note its splendid quality.

Spring Rye. True Stock. Spring Rye makes an excellent crop where winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where a fall crop has not been planted. If desired it can be turned under and made to answer a good purpose in adding to the fertility of the soil. Sow seed same time as other spring grain. Does not grow quite so large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields as well and grain is of fine quality. Particular attention is called to the fact that genuine Spring Rye is offered. Many have been disappointed in receiving Winter Rye as a spring variety, and the fact is emphasized that we sell the genuine Spring Rye, sown in the spring and harvested the same season.

Spring Rye

Northland Brand Red Fife Spring Wheat.

All who see this Wheat, both the grain and while growing, compliment us on its superior value and fine appearance. It is as nearly pure as Wheat can be and by cross breeding a healthy grain has been produced which goes far in increasing the yield and reducing the damage by rust and other enemies. This is a beardless variety. The kernels are hard and flinty and make the very best grade of flour.

Marquis Wheat. Pronounced by both farmers and millers the finest for the northwestern spring wheat territory. It is a week to ten days earlier than Blue Stem or Red Fife Wheat. These ten days mean much, avoiding rust, smut, hot winds and lodging.

As a heavy yielder, it exceeds Red Fife or Blue Stem by five to ten bushels per acre. This extra yield pays for the cost of seed, several times over. Marquis Wheat grades No. 1 Hard and is of splendid appearance. Millers prefer this variety because of its splendid milling qualities and high gluten content.

Marquis is a beardless wheat, having smooth, yellow chaff. The kernel is flinty, very dark red and more plump than Red Fife. It weighs 64 to 66 lbs. per bushel.

Minnesota No. 163 Fife Wheat. The heads are long, well filled with medium sized, plump kernels. Flour made from this variety shows a higher gluten test than most sorts. The straw is medium height, very strong and wiry. At the Station farm this variety averaged two to five bushels an acre more than the Fife and Blue Stem varieties. The average yield of Minnesota No. 163 Wheat for the past 13 years has been 26.4 bushels an acre.

Minnesota No. 169 Blue Stem Wheat. The second new wheat originated at the Experiment Station. It is a progeny of Haynes' Blue Stem. Its average yield for four years as compared with the parent variety, is given by the Experiment Station as follows: Haynes' Blue Stem, 22.5 bushels an acre. Minnesota No. 169, 28.3 bushels an acre. This is the best Blue Stem Wheat. It has given an average yield for the last 13 years, through favorable and unfavorable seasons, of 26.7 bushels an acre.

No better wheat for Minnesota and the Dakotas is grown. In quality it proved in milling tests equal to the best.

Velvet Chaff Wheat. This is a bearded, smooth chaffed variety, very hardy and a big yielder. In some sections of Minnesota it yields from two to ten bushels more per acre than the Blue Stem. It is early in maturity, from 110 to 115 days. The Minnesota Experiment Station reports a 14 year average yield of 26.7 bushels.

Macaroni or Durum Wheat. The acreage of this variety is increasing every year as the milling demand grows. It out-yields by far any other variety of Spring Wheat and it has been demonstrated that it makes bread superior to that made from the best Fife Wheat flour, and has proved to be practically immune to the dreaded rust. In growing it resists extremes of weather, which no other wheat will endure.

In the field this wheat grows very strong and with surprising rapidity, so rapidly as to get well ahead of the weeds. It does not shell or bleach; is almost hail proof owing to the tightness of the hull. The straw is very strong.

Northland Brand Six Rowed Barley. The splendid Barley crop this year offers you an unusual opportunity to change your seed and obtain superior seed Barley at low cost.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture advises farmers in Bulletin No. 443 as follows: "The seed is a vital factor in the production of good Barley, for it contains the germ and food material to start either a strong and vigorous plant or a weak and puny one. If the seed is small and shriveled, maximum yields cannot be expected." Bearing this in mind, great pains have been taken to select extra good seed Barley to start with, and then clean it thoroughly by special machinery so it will be of superior quality.

Manshury Barley. Manshury Barley represents the combined efforts of Experiment Stations and barley experts to produce a variety which will yield plump grains with

the greatest protein content, as well as strong, stiff straw and long, well filled heads. In quality, both as to feeding value and for malting purposes, no other barley excels it. It yields abundantly. It is early and very vigorous in growth. The straw is stiff and strong. Seldom does a field of this grain lodge. The heads are long and well filled, grain plump and of best quality.

Minnesota No. 105 Barley. For several years the Minnesota State Experiment Station has been breeding and testing many varieties of barley with a view to producing an improved sort that would lead all other kinds in the matter of yield. This ambition has been realized in the six-rowed variety here offered under the name of Minnesota No. 105. In comparative tests covering a period of several years, it has proven to be the heaviest yielder, and from any standpoint, a most valuable acquisition. Minnesota No. 105 Barley has given a nine year average of 53 bushels an acre at the Station farm. It is early, uniform in maturing and pure.

Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55 Barley.

Considered the best variety of barley sent out by the Wisconsin Station. Prof. Moore declares it to be superior to the Manshury, yielding 5 to 10 bushels more an acre. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Manshury in time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and weighs more to the measured bushel. Prof. Moore says: "In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any other variety on test."

Improved White Hullless Barley. It is not a malting variety, but for feeding purposes there is no barley raised which can compare with it in earliness, yield and quality. While it has sufficient hull to hold it in the head, these hulls are readily separated in threshing. The absence of beards makes it safe to feed to all kinds of stock. Its earliness is a characteristic which is especially desirable. It will mature in from 60 to 90 days, according to soil and locality. Those seasons in which wheat failed, White Hullless Barley was sown in June and had ample opportunity to mature, provided there was sufficient moisture in the ground to start germination.

The grain is exceedingly heavy, weighing from 60 to 63 pounds to the measured bushel. The yield varies from 35 to 80 bushels an acre. Its nutritive value is very great. It is very valuable for feeding poultry, hogs and all kinds of stock. It is often grown for hay, coming very early and providing rich feed. The straw is stiff and straight, and seldom if ever does it lodge.

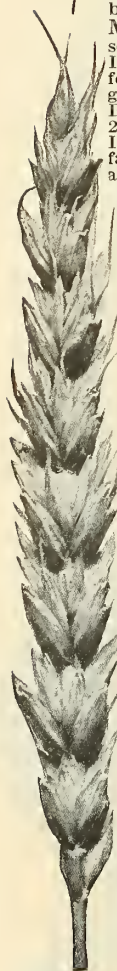
SPELTZ or Emmer.

Speltz has now been grown for several years and each succeeding season sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It is found to be adapted to a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to be of superior feeding value and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity.

Professor Shepard, of South Dakota Experiment Station, states:

"It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted for feeding milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy feed when fed alone. As a swine feed, we think very well of it indeed, especially for brood sows."

"Horses do well on it, but I do not think it is equal to oats in that case. Its most striking value is found in the fact of its drought-resisting qualities."



Marquis
Wheat



Improved
White
Hullless
Barley

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SEED CORN SITUATION

Never in the history of Corn growing in the Northwest have farmers been required to meet such a critical situation as appears to exist.

Some consider we are facing what threatens to be a famine in strictly first class Seed Corn. So far as the 1915 Corn crop is concerned, it was a failure for seed purposes.

A Disastrous Season.

Last Spring was very late, the ground remained cold and wet until weeks after the usual Corn planting time. Meanwhile some Corn was put into the ground; the natural result was failure to grow, the seed rotted in the ground. The second planting in some instances fared little better; such as did germinate grew slowly. There were very few days during the entire Summer which might be called Corn growing weather. Many fields in exposed situations and in less favored localities were caught by frost during the latter part of August; while the first of September, when Corn in a normal year would be ripe or nearly so, most fields were still in the milk or in a less advanced stage. It was hoped that September would be a month of sunshine, but instead continued rains and cold weather prevented maturity. Corn which was apparently ripe carried more than half its weight in moisture. The attempt to cure it, again met with failure because of the weather conditions. Before the middle of November freezing weather set in

with the inevitable result that the germ was killed and the Corn made unfit for seed purposes.

Corn Did Not Mature.

It is fair to assume that the amount of Seed Corn throughout the Northwestern states available for spring planting in 1916, is extremely limited. From what we have seen of it, we think that much Corn, which at this writing is considered good, will show extremely weak vitality and very low germination before spring. Many tests this Fall on ears of Corn which were apparently in good condition required from 8 to 10 days to determine its germination, when under ordinary conditions, 3 to 5 days would be sufficient. Germination tests have run from 40 to 60 per cent. It is safe to say that by Spring much of this Corn will fail to sprout at all.

1914 Seed Available.

As soon as it became apparent that the Corn crop for 1915 was in jeopardy, we sent men out to various points in Minnesota who were fortunate in finding several lots of fine seed Corn from the 1914 crop which had been carried over. From these lots, the choicest were carefully selected and tested. The best was purchased which we will offer to our customers, providing it remains unsold at the time this catalogue is issued.

All Corn offered on this page is Minnesota Grown, 1914 crop, except where mentioned. Ask for prices.

FIELD CORN

Minnesota Grown Early Yellow Dent.

An early and hardy full dent Corn. The kernel is not so deep and the cob is larger than Dakota Yellow Dent or Pride of the North, but it can unquestionably be safely grown a little farther North than either of these varieties. This Corn will stand more hard knocks than any other full Yellow Dent. We are now offering a limited quantity of choice 1914 crop, Minnesota grown, Early Yellow Dent Corn, carefully selected and tested. This Corn has been well milled and graded and shows high germination. Ask for price.

Minnesota Grown Early White Dent.

This is a choice 1914 crop White Dent Corn, carefully selected and tested for germination. It has all been raised in Minnesota and has matured satisfactorily for many years.

In type it is similar to the Rustler White Dent, having large ears of good weight. The average height of stalk is about eight feet, average distance of ear from ground 3 to 3½ feet.

Minnesota Grown Early White Dent Corn is as fine quality as any white dent Corn available. Ask for price.

Rustler White Dent. Early White Dent (14 to 18 rows). For early ripening, great yield and compact growth of ears it is one of the best; admirably adapted to a northern climate. Average height of stalk, 8 feet; average distance base of ear from ground, 3 ft. 6 in. Those wishing a first-class White Dent Corn will find in the Rustler a hard Corn to match. Ask for price.

Minnesota Ideal. One of the Largest Long-Eared Varieties grown in Minnesota. Those who have grown this and other varieties claim that it will out-yield Minnesota No. 13 ten to fifteen bushels to the acre when grown under the same conditions of soil and cultivation.

It is a yellow dent Corn of fine appearance. It has been grown for a number of years in the southern part of Minnesota and has gradually been worked north and is now safe for planting in the latitude of Minneapolis.

The stalks are stiff and strong, about 8 ft. high, and will stand well in windstorms. The ear grows from 3 to 3½ ft. above the ground.

This Corn will produce uniform ears on nearly every stalk. There will be very few nubbins. This seems to be a peculiarity of this variety. Ask for price.

Longfellow Yellow Dent. A handsome, productive, long eared variety that has been raised in Minnesota for years by farmers who appreciate its splendid qualities.

The ears of Longfellow Yellow Dent are almost as long as those of the standard flint sort bearing the same name. The kernels are set very closely on the cob and are quite deep for a strictly Northern variety. Another advantage is that these long 10 to 16 rowed ears will cure more readily than a variety with shorter ears having 16 to 24 rows of kernels.

It is a pleasure to husk the long ears of Longfellow Yellow Dent—the nubbins are few and the ears are easily separated from the stalk.

It is also desirable for stockmen in the North who want grain as well as fodder in their silos. Plant ½ bushel of seed per acre in drill rows for ensilage. Ask for price.

Early Murdock. Suitable for Southern Wisconsin and Minnesota and South Dakota. This is a standard and well known variety in Iowa and southern Minnesota.

It is considered one of the most productive and as early as any of the deep-kerneled varieties. It is well established in type and is growing in favor with those who know it. It is one of the most dependable of the later varieties. It has a stout, stiff stalk which stands well in storms, growing 6 to 8 ft. high. The ears are borne well up on the stalk. It almost invariably yields well and with good care and favorable conditions, will give very large crops. Ask for price.

North Dakota White Flint. Resulting from a careful selection of Squaw corn for many years. Very much better than the Squaw. Average height stalk 5 ft., average distance base of ear from ground 1½ ft. Average length of ear 8 inches. Ask for price.



Canada Field Peas



Canada Field Peas, Yellow. Height of vine $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. This variety is extensively grown in Canada, Wisconsin and other pea growing sections, and has a large sale, not only for agricultural purposes, but for use in soups. Ask for prices.

Canada Field Peas, Green. Height of vine $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. Of the same general character as Canada Yellow Field Peas. Used for the same purposes, but the seed is green in color instead of yellow. Ask for prices.

Sand or Winter Vetch. A very valuable forage plant. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land and will endure extremes of drought, heat and cold. It improves the soil. It may be sown either in the spring or fall with about half a bushel of rye or oats for support. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where Clover does not thrive. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the summer. The yield of green fodder is from twelve to twenty tons an acre. Ask for prices.

Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Ruta Baga, but both leaves and stalk are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten off by any kind of live stock, but it is pre-eminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep, cattle and swine.

A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green food an acre.

Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on a good soil, rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent. This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways, viz: 1. In the early spring, to provide pasture. 2. In June or July, to provide pasture. 3. Along with grain, using 2 lbs. of seed an acre to provide pasture for sheep after harvest. 4. Along with peas, oats, clover seed, to provide pasture and to get a "catch" of clover. 5. As a cover in the orchard for winter protection to avoid root-killing. 6. In corn, sowing the seed with the last cultivation; the succulent feed produced may save the loss of cattle by corn stalk disease. 7. Along with Rye, sown in August, in sheep pasture. 8. On early plowed fields to shade the land and so that the soil will not leach, wash or drift. 9. To plow under as a green crop adding humus to the soil. When rape is sown broadcast, 5 lbs. of seed an acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say thirty inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 lbs. an acre will be enough. Ask for prices.

Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. We urge upon farmers the real importance of using Annual Hog Pasture Mixture. It is so called because it was intended primarily to supply pasturage, not only for swine but all other live stock. Its use is increasing at a rate that is truly amazing. It is made from 14 different grains and forage plants, many of which grow again as fast as fed down.

No matter how much feed you have for your hogs, sheep, calves and cows, you can profitably grow Annual Hog Pasture Mixture for it furnishes the variety they need. Another advantage in growing this mixture is that sown in the spring, it comes in when other pasturage is apt to be at its worst, and continues green and bountiful all through the season until winter. This makes it valuable, too, as a catch crop, for it may be sown as late as the middle of August. Its great use is in small pastures or paddocks near the barns where the stock may be handily turned in at any time. Those desiring to raise an increased number of sheep and swine should note the fact that its use decreases the cost of fencing, as an acre yields four or five times as much as any other pasturage. One more point, keep it fed down. It is best when young and tender and springs up again with amazing rapidity.

Try at least an acre of Annual Hog Pasture Mixture this coming season.

The quantity of Annual Hog Mixture required varies according to conditions of soil and climate, but as a rule we recommend sowing 50 pounds to the acre. The ground should be thoroughly prepared as early in the spring as possible so as to give the mixture an early start. Ask for prices.

Permanent Hog Pasture Mixture. A permanent mixture, which, once sown, will remain for years without re-seeding. It has already been thoroughly tested and proved of great value for all kinds of stock. It contains five varieties of Clover, besides many other kinds of grasses. We do not recommend this to entirely displace Annual Hog Pasture Mixture, as it will not produce so much in bulk, nor make new growth so quickly after pasturing. Sheep, cows and horses relish this pasturage. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. an acre.

Southern Cane. This variety does not mature so early as the Minnesota Sorghum, but the yield is very much heavier. When Sorghum is grown for fodder only, the Southern Cane will give the greatest tonnage and is usually grown on that account by dairymen, to feed their milch cows. It is also desirable when grown as a pasture plant for sheep, hogs or cattle. All kinds of stock eat it readily. Southern Cane is not suitable for making syrup when grown in the North, but for feed is splendid.

THREE RELIABLE BRANDS

And What They Mean to You.

The three brands illustrated here were adopted for the protection of our customers. It will be to your interest to know them. Wherever you see a bag branded with one of these designs you can rely upon the quality of seed it contains, whether it is Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Bluegrass or any other variety.

Why run the risk of sowing unknown seed of doubtful purity and germination when you can procure such dependable seeds as these?

Timothy

Following is a brief summary of what these three brands stand for:

N.K. Cos. Sterling Brand Seeds.

For those who want the best. Unexcelled for purity, germination, plumpness and color. Sold only in sealed bags. Look for the Sterling trade mark.



Every bag of Grass or Clover seed put out under the name Sterling, will be sold only in sealed bags—every package bearing the trade mark, and sealed at the top with a metal seal. None other is genuine. As the contents of a bag cannot be identified once the seal is broken, purchasers should always insist on getting original packages.

N. K. & Co's. Northland Brand Seeds.

The greatest value for a reasonable price, of uniformly superior quality, carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. The Northland Goose is on every bag.



N. K. & Co's. Viking Brand Seeds.

Lowest in price, consistent with dependable quality. Strictly re-cleaned and tested for purity and germination. Every bag branded with the Viking ship.



Our Prices. Please Read Carefully.

These prices are all subject to market changes. We will issue throughout the season, as frequently as market conditions seem to render it desirable, a Special Red Figure Price List, which will keep customers in touch with the actual value of seeds. We will promptly mail a copy of same upon receipt of a request for it, from those who wish to buy Grass and Clover seeds. Remember, a postal card will always bring one to you by return mail. Write us for it when you are ready to buy. These prices will be maintained as long as possible, but we reserve the right to forward seed to the value of the money sent us, according as the market is higher or lower. We wish to assure those who buy late in the season and have not time to write us for prices, that they will receive fair treatment at our hands, and unless otherwise advised we will reduce or add to the quantity ordered sufficient seed to give value for the amount of money remitted.

Medium Red Clover. This is regarded as the most valuable of the Clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and is a dependable all-round variety for

farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used at the rate of from 8 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best Clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weeds.

Mammoth Red Clover. This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soils. Being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes. The foliage, flower and stem are darker in color than the Medium Red Clover. It ripens later, and makes only one crop. Especially valuable on light, sandy soils. 8 pounds of Sterling Brand seed are sufficient to sow an acre on good soil. Ask for prices.

Alsike or Swedish Clover. This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. Finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover and cattle prefer it.

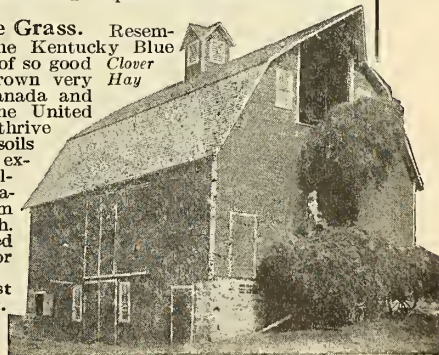
Timothy. As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. It is not suited for a permanent pasture as it will in the course of a few years run out. It is, however, well adapted to early spring grazing as it starts up quickly in the spring, and in favorable fall weather can be pastured in the autumn as well.

Red Top (Solid Seed.) A valuable grass for moist, rich soils where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with Timothy and Clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It should be fed close, as if it is allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle dislike it. On good soil it grows about two feet high; on poor gravelly land about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on alkali land where other grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known as Herd's Grass and should be more extensively grown, especially in combination with other grasses. Solid Seed Red Top is free from chaff and weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. Only ten pounds of "Sterling" Brand required to the acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This makes the best, sweetest and most nutritious pasture for all kinds of stock. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot sun or tramping of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout that they form a tough sod. Blue Grass requires two years to get well started and for that reason it is often sown in mixture with other grasses. Sometimes called "June Grass." From 20 to 25 pounds of "Sterling" Brand seed required to the acre when sown alone.

Canadian Blue Grass. Resembles somewhat the Kentucky Blue Grass, but is not of so good quality. It is grown very extensively in Canada and some parts of the United States. It will thrive even on hard clay soils and having an extended root development forms a heavy turf. Grows from one to two feet high. Sow 30 lbs. of seed to the acre. Ask for prices.

Red figure price list mailed on request.



Montana Grown Alfalfa. Montana grown Alfalfa is extremely hardy and some prefer it to seed from any other locality. Our seed is obtained in those sections where plants have endured the extreme cold of winter

and thrive in high altitudes. It is highly recommended for planting in the Northwest. Recent experiments of both the Minnesota and North Dakota Experiment Stations have established the superior hardiness of Montana grown Alfalfa.

Dakota Grown Alfalfa.

This seed was grown under severe conditions of low temperature in winter and hot weather in summer. Plants which survive this treatment and produce seed are very hardy plants. The seed inherits these hardy tendencies and is splendid for northern planting.

American Grown Alfalfa.

A very popular variety. For Sterling Brand Alfalfa we obtain as plump and fine colored seed as grows. This seed is selected from the best seed produced, 10 to 12 pounds are usually sown to the acre.

Dry Land Alfalfa. The extension of Alfalfa growing into the regions of limited rainfall has created a demand for Alfalfa seed especially adapted to those conditions. Seed which

Alfalfa Gone to Seed

has been produced from Alfalfa grown on dry land and without irrigation is of course much preferable for dry land culture to seed produced under irrigation or normal rainfall.

Grimm Alfalfa. Highly recommended by the government and state experiment stations as being one of the hardest known strains of Alfalfa. Usually there is not enough seed to meet the demand and the price is high.

Bromus Inermis. Drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay and affords early and abundant pasturage. It adapts itself to almost every condition of soil and climate and to any use to which grass may be put, equaling in quality and rivaling in yield almost any other grass. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than native prairie grass and it keeps green in the autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry, and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early spring.

This grass may be sown at any time of the year when the ground is bare, but the best season is in the spring, and with or without a nurse crop. 15 pounds of good Bromus Inermis an acre is sufficient. Ask for prices.

Western Rye Grass. (*Agropyrum Tenerum*). (sometimes called Slender Wheat Grass). It affords excellent pasturage and provides large quantities of hay. It thrives on all soils, but is peculiarly adapted to prairie soils. It gives good returns on land quite strongly impregnated with alkali and fits it so that grain may be grown successfully.

When sown alone as is the common practice, the seed should be put in from 1 to 3 inches deep according to soil and season, 15 pounds to the acre. If with Bromus Inermis, 7½ lbs. of each. Ask for prices.

German Millet. (True Southern Grown Seed.) In the North, Millet is sown almost altogether for hay, and for that purpose Southern grown seed is much the best. It grows taller than does that from Northern seed, and that means more hay. It is finer than that from Northern seed, and that means better hay. Millet seed pro-

duced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change, and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

German Millet is very sweet, palatable, and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows four to five feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre. Ask for prices.

Common or Northern Millet. As stated before, Common Millet does not yield so much hay nor so good hay as the German (Southern Seed). It is usually cheaper than true German. Grows usually from two and one-half to four feet high and makes excellent hay. Sow about three-fourths of a bushel to the acre.

Hungarian. (Dark Seed.) Often called Hungarian Grass. Many regard this as being better even than German Millet as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent feeding value.

It is especially valuable on account of requiring such a short season to make a fine crop of most excellent hay. For this reason it is much used as a catch crop. It is much used for following such crops as early potatoes and barley for a crop of hay, thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields heavily, from two to four tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of very fine quality. Ask for prices.

Siberian Millet. Earlier than either German Millet or Hungarian, and consequently very valuable for the North and yields remarkably. It is extremely hardy, withstanding drought wonderfully and is about two weeks earlier than the German Millet. The leaves are very tender, making it excellent for hay. The South Dakota Experiment Station pronounces it "the most promising variety yet tested." The plant stools to a remarkable degree, as many as thirty to forty stalks have been grown from one seed, and is not subject to rust.

Japanese Millet. Improperly called "Billion Dollar Grass." Entirely distinct from all other Millets. It grows from 6 to 9 feet up remarkably and yields enormous crops. When cured it makes good hay and in quality is superior to corn fodder. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of 15 lbs. an acre, but it is better to sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre. It does best on low moist ground.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet.

This is grown for the same purpose for which other Millets are sown, but makes inferior hay unless cut very young. It yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre, and this is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock. Seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. It will mature in about two months from sowing seed. Ask for prices.

called "Billion from all other high, stands out crops.



Types of Millet Heads.



LAWN GRASS SEED

Sterling. A smooth, velvety lawn surrounding a house adds not only to the value, but enhances the enjoyment of every home. When properly made, a lawn is as satisfactory as any investment a home owner can make.

The most important thing to consider in selecting seed for lawn grass is to obtain a proper mixture of several varieties, for two reasons. First, each variety is at its best during a certain part of the season. By properly choosing early, medium and late grasses, a smooth, even, green lawn is assured from early Spring to late Autumn. Second, a given area can support only so many grass plants of one kind for they all absorb the same sort of food, but if several varieties are sown, the same area will support many more plants, as different sorts live on various elements in the soil. This will give a much thicker and more luxuriant turf all over the lawn.

With these facts in mind Sterling Lawn Grass Seed is scientifically combined. In Sterling Lawn Seed are included the best varieties—pure, clean and free from foul seed.

Sterling Lawn Seed is very quick in growth and is ready for mowing in from six to eight weeks from the time the seed is sown.

From early Spring until late in the Fall, lawns sown with Sterling Lawn Seed remain green and fresh, for the reason, that this mixture includes quick growing varieties which are at their best soon after the frost is out of the ground, others that mature and flourish in Midsummer, and still others that are greenest and sturdiest in Autumn.

Not only is Sterling Lawn Seed suitable for making new lawns, but it is equally valuable for quickly renewing old, worn-out areas.

Sterling Lawn Seed is free from chaff, and therefore less bulky than seed not so well prepared. A pound of Sterling Lawn Seed will seed a much larger area than will a pound of cheaper mixtures. In making a new lawn one pound of Sterling Lawn Seed will sow 350 square feet.

Shady Place Mixture. On almost every lawn there are shady places where difficulty is experienced in getting grass to grow. These bare spots are very unsightly and disfigure the lawn. In such places proper seeding may be all that is required. In this mixture we have combined fine, dwarf growing, evergreen varieties which do well in sheltered or shaded spots. Some varieties of grass require more sun than others, therefore if the kinds which need the least sun are selected, those sorts when sown in shady places will thrive and make a good appearance. Of course, very densely shaded places are quite hopeless and no variety of grass can be made to flourish under such conditions.

Terrace Mixture. The secret of a fine sward for terraces lies in obtaining grasses which root deeply and spread so as to make a heavy mat of sod.

This mixture is suited for sowing on terraces, embankments and hillsides, preventing heavy rains from washing them out, and withstanding drought and exposure produces at the same time a velvety, luxuriant turf.

Lawn Restoring Grass Seed. In the Spring of the year there are, in almost every lawn, thin or bare spots which were caused by ice or exposure during the winter months. These may be very quickly renewed by an application of this mixture which is made up of those varieties of seeds which will rapidly grow and occupy ground before weeds obtain a foothold. A spotted lawn may thus be made uniform and beautiful at slight expense.

Baby chicks should be first fed Sterling Baby Chick Starter, then when three weeks old with Sterling Chick Feed.

Sterling Feeds for all ages, from Baby Chicks to Laying Hens.

POULTRY FEEDS

Peep o'Day Chick Meal. The ideal food for baby chicks. A scientifically balanced ration to nourish chicks perfectly. Contains the proper ingredients to make bone, muscle, and good red blood. Should be fed the first three weeks in combination with Sterling Baby Chick Starter. This may be fed wet or dry but dry feeding is recommended. Feeding directions on each package.

Sterling Baby Chick Starter. To be fed the first three weeks. A wholesome, ready prepared, starting food which will nourish the chicks so they can make rapid growth. Contains the necessary materials to form bone and feathers. Start feeding this when they are 36 hours old, give plenty of water and occasionally lettuce, or other tender greens.

Sterling Baby Chick Starter is what your chicks need to bring them through the most critical period of their life. Get them started right.

Sterling Chick Feed. For chicks three weeks old and over. Like other Sterling feeds this mixture embraces the best combination of seeds, grains, etc., that can be compounded for the purpose. It gives the chicks quick growth and tends to keep them in good health. To properly develop the chick, either for market or to become a producer of eggs it must be fed such food as will promote growth quickly and uniformly. This mixture is composed of various grains and seeds blended in the proper proportions, in addition to ground bone, and fine meat scraps.

Sterling Chick Feed is rich in protein which makes flesh and blood; it contains plenty of organic ash, which builds up bone. Feeding directions will be found in every sack.

Sterling Hen Feed. A splendid, well balanced feed, containing several kinds of grain, and oil meal. This feed supplies the variety which hens need, since they always do better on a good mixture of grains than where just one or two are used. This is especially true of laying hens, and we strongly recommend this feed to everyone who desires to make the most out of his flock. Besides this feed the flock should be given oyster shell (or lime in some other form), charcoal and green food.

For winter egg production the flock should receive Sterling Hen Feed twice daily and have access to Sterling Poultry Mash, which supplies the protein the hens require to stimulate egg laying in the cold weather.

Sterling Scratch Feed. It is composed of grains and seeds, oil meal, etc. Each item is included in the proper proportion to make up a well balanced ration.

This mixture is a trifle lower in protein than Sterling Hen Feed but contains more kinds of grain. Where the poultryman must buy all his feed it would be well for him to use both the Sterling Hen and Sterling Scratch

Feeds for the sake of variety, feeding them alternately. For the man who raises part of his grain feed, either Sterling Hen or Sterling Scratch Feed would be satisfactory to use.

Sterling Pigeon Feed. It is composed of bright, plump grain and seeds,—including field peas, cracked flint corn, wheat, millet, etc. It is rich in protein and will quickly develop growing squabs, forming choice white meat. It is also a splendid food for homing pigeons as it is rich in muscle and strength building material. Sterling Pigeon Feed makes an ideal food for the entire loft, both old and young.

Sterling Poultry Mash. A high protein mash for baby chicks or laying hens. It contains bran, meat meal, ground bone, middlings, alfalfa meal, oil meal and pure ground grains. This is the very finest mixture we can prepare, regardless of price.

It has been demonstrated by numerous tests that hens lay a great many more eggs when part of the feed is given in a mash form. Sterling Poultry Mash contains the essential ingredients of the mash feeds used at the Australian Egg Laying Competition. It corresponds closely to the mashes recommended by the many state experiment stations but contains greater variety than most of them.

This mash may be fed dry or wet. Moisten with sour milk, buttermilk or water.

All Grain Chick Feed. This mixture supplies the demand for an all grain chick feed. It contains nothing but pure grains, sound and sweet, blended in the proper proportions. For chicks in the brooder or small runs we recommend our Sterling Chick Feed which is a more complete mixture.

All Grain Chick Feed is the right size for chicks over three weeks old and is especially prepared for feeding chicks which have a good run in which they can pick up insects or worms to supply their demands for some form of meat. Contains no grit or shell.

All Grain Hen Feed. A first class, pure grain mixture containing no shell, grit or bone. This will be found a splendid feed to use in combinations with table scraps, fresh ground bone or some other feed, rich in animal protein.

Sterling Meat Scraps. Meat scraps are rich in protein, the material which makes muscle and lean meat. Contain 50 per cent protein. We guarantee our Meat Scraps to be pure and free from any adulteration. They are manufactured especially for us and are fully up to the high quality of our Sterling Brand.

Oyster Shell, Glim Shell, Grit, Charcoal, Poultry Remedies, Insecticides, Drinking Fountains, Nest Eggs, etc. Ask for prices on everything in the line of Poultry Feed and Supplies.

NORTHROP, KING & CO.'S SWEET PEAS.

Spencer Novelties.

The Sweet Peas on the cover were selected from the following list of Spencers or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas:
Mrs. Routzahn. Apricot ground, suffused with delicate pink, deepening towards the edges. The flowers are very large and beautifully crimped. Pkt., 10c.

New Margaret Madison. Delicate azure blue, tinted mauve. Pkt., 15c.

King Edward Spencer. Rich carmine scarlet, very large. Pkt., 10c.

Flora Norton Spencer. Flowers are a rich shade of lavender. Pkt., 10c.

Othello Spencer. Rich deep maroon. Strong grower and flowers profusely. Pkt., 10c.

Blanche Ferry Spencer. Standard is rose and the wings are white, tinted light pink. Pkt., 10c.

Asta Ohn. Soft, pinkish lavender. Pkt., 10c.

King White. The grandest of all white Spencers; large, pure white. Pkt., 15c.

Margaret Atlee. A rosy-salmon pink on a creamy buff ground, considered the finest sweet pea yet introduced. Pkt., 15c.

Royal Purple. A new shade in Sweet Peas, a rich purple. Pkt., 15c.

Spencer Standard Varieties.

Countess Spencer. Bright clear pink. Pkt., 10c.

George Herbert Spencer. Bright rose carmine. Pkt., 10c.

Helen Lewis or Orange Spencer. Immense crimson orange. Pkt., 10c.

Helen Pierce Spencer. Gorgeous bright blue, marbled on ivory white. Pkt., 15c.

John Ingman. A new, rich rosy carmine. Pkt., 10c.

Senator Spencer. Chocolate and seal brown, striped and mottled. Pkt., 10c.

Veiled Bride. Ivory ground, marbled with pink. Pkt., 15c.

Wedgewood. Bright silvery blue. Pkt., 15c.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas.

This is the well known type which has been a favorite for years. The Grandifloras usually seed freely and thus are less expensive than the Spencers.

Price. We offer the varieties below at 5c per pkt.; 15c per oz.; 40c per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Blanche Burpee. Superb pure white.

Mrs. Collier. Rich primrose.

Agnes Eckford. Soft light pink, wings wide.

Apple Blossom. Crimson pink.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.

Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr. Delicate lavender.

King Edward VII. Bright crimson.

Queen Alexandra. Pure scarlet.

Brilliant Blue. A rich shade.

Duke of Westminster. Almost a clear purple.

Black Knight. Very deep maroon.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Spencer Mixture.

A rich combination of Spencer Sweet Peas of all colors. Pkt. of 100 seeds, 10c.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Sterling Mixture.

A wonderful mixture of Sweet Peas of all kinds and colors, plain, striped and flaked. This includes the beautiful Spencers, the superb Unwins and the ever popular Grandifloras. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c, postpaid.

Eckford's Large Flowering Mixed.

This elegant mixture embraces the recent introductions of Mr. Eckford, the English Sweet Pea specialist. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Choice Mixed Sweet Peas.

An excellent blend of all the standard varieties and colors, which make a charming display in the garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Northrup, King & Co.'s Three Reliable Brands And What They Mean To You.

The three brands illustrated here were adopted for the protection of seed purchasers. It will be to your interest to know them. Wherever you see a bag branded with one of these designs you can rely upon the quality of seed it contains, whether it is Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Bluegrass or any other variety.

These brands are being advertised throughout the Great Northwest and people are demanding grass and field seeds bearing one of these trade marks.

Why run the risk of sowing unknown seed of doubtful purity and germination, when you can procure such dependable seeds as these?

Following is a brief summary of what these three brands stand for:

Sterling Brand Seeds.

For those who want the best. Unexcelled for purity, germination, plumpness and color. Sold only in sealed bags. Look for the Sterling trade mark.

Every bag of Grass or Clover seed put out by us under the name Sterling, will be sold only in our sealed bags—every package bearing our name, our trade mark, and sealed at the top with a metal seal. None other is genuine. As the contents of a bag cannot be identified once the seal is broken, purchasers should always insist on getting our original packages.

Northland Brand Seeds.

The greatest value for a reasonable price, of uniformly superior quality, carefully selected for high purity and strong germination. The Northland Goose is on every bag.

Viking Brand Seeds.

Lowest in price, consistent with dependable quality. Strictly re-cleaned and tested for purity and germination. Every bag branded with the Viking ship.

To avoid the sowing of doubtful quality seed on your land and to receive real value for your money, it is always good judgment to purchase one of these three reliable brands.





N. K. & CO.'S NORTHLAND BRAND
THE GREATEST VALUE FOR A REASONABLE
PRICE. OF UNIFORMLY SUPERIOR QUAL-
ITY, AND CAREFULLY SELECTED FOR
HIGH PURITY AND STRONG GERMIN-
ATION.
THE NORTHLAND GOOSE
IS ON EVERY BAG.

Three Reliable Brands

FOR FULL DESCRIPTION AND INFORMATION
REGARDING THE THREE RELIABLE BRANDS
SEE PAGE 21.



N. K. & CO.'S VIKING BRAND.
LOWEST IN PRICE CONSISTENT WITH
DEPENDABLE QUALITY. STRICTLY
RECLEANED AND TESTED FOR
PURITY AND GERMINATION.
EVERY BAG
BRANDED WITH THE
VIKING
SHIP.



N. K. & CO.'S STERLING BRAND.
FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST. UN-
EXCELLED FOR PURITY, GERMINATION,
PLUMPNESS AND COLOR. SOLD ONLY
IN SEALED BAGS.

LOOK FOR THE
STERLING TRADE MARK.

